The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Greece Rejects the Propositions of the Peace Conference.

Serious Revolutionary Disturbances in Havana and Vicinity.

Citizens Fired Upon by the Military and Several Killed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Egypt Offers Troops to Turkey in Case of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of 50,000 men and a fleet in the event of a war.

Admiral HOBART PASHA has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syra, the Governor of the island having promised that the steamer *Enosis* shall not be permitted to leave the port.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The *Gaulois* says the Greek Government has rejected the declaration of the Conference of Paris.

FRANCE.

Interview Between the Emperor and the Members of the Chinese Embassy.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Chinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor NAPOLEON. They proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries, where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank, but without military honors, and were ushered into the presence of the Emperor. The latter was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and by the Marquis DE LA VALETTE, the Minister of War.

Mr. BURLINGAME, addressing the Emperor, said he hoped France would receive China as a sister. France had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to the European Powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and of international courtesy.

The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to coöperate with her representatives. He referred to the commercial advantages likely to arise from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation.

All the members of the Embassy were pleased with their reception.

When the Marquis DE LA VALETTE personally introduced Mr. BURLINGAME, the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as an Ambassador of China, to which Mr. BURLINGAME replied in a happy manner; and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the Chief Ambassador.

Messrs. BROWN and DESCHAMPS, the Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. BROWN formally laid in the hands of the Minister of War the credentials of the Ambassadors from the Emperor of China. When this ceremony had been performed, the interview terminated.

The Ambassadors were subsequently received by the Empress EUGENIE, when Mr. BURLINGAME took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to Her Majesty and to the Imperial family.

SPAIN.

Spain Will Not Entertain a Proposition for the Cession of Cuba.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 24.

It is announced on official authority that the Provisional Government, believing that it truthfully interprets the feeling of the nation, cannot accept any proposition for the cession of the Island of Cuba.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Debate on the Obnoxious Tax Collections.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Violent debates took place in the Houses of Parliament last week on the question of the Mill tax, the collection of which has lately caused so much riotous agitation. The action of the Government was severely denounced by the Opposition.

CUBA.

Insurrectionary Riot at Havana—Citizens Fired upon by the Military—Several Killed.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

During the performance of the minstrels at the Villa Nueva Theatre last evening there were seditious cries of "*Viva Cespedes*," and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and Spanish armed volunteers and the Police fired upon the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. More riots are expected to-day.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes the provisions of the new electoral law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send 18 and Porto Rico 11 members to the Spanish Cortes.

The *Diario* says that a riot was attempted last night in the town of Regla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed.

At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cabanas and Fort Numero Cuatro. The firing was kept up until 1 o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy.

A disturbance took place to-day in the city; shots were interchanged between the rioters and the volunteers, when tranquillity was restored.

Captain-General DULCE has issued a proclamation, in which he says that, while justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will be inflicted upon all disturbers of order.

In the affair at the theatre last night four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night; but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

The Banco del Commercio has resumed operations, but, under an arrangement with its creditors, full payment is postponed.

The steamer *Suecia* sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Several soldiers belonging to the volunteer and regular forces were assassinated to-day. These assassinations, together with the unsettled state of affairs in the island, cause much anxiety among the people.

The *País* (newspaper,) which suspended publication some time ago, will not be resumed at present. The *Verdad* will take its place.

Spaniards everywhere speak confidently of an early ending of the revolution.

Destructive Conflagration at Troy, Penn.—Loss $1[illegible].

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 24.

This morning about 1:30 o'clock a very destructive fire broke out in the village of Troy, Bradford Co., Penn., twenty-five miles from this city, by which about one-half of the business portion of the town is destroyed. Among the losses are the Troy House, POMEROY BROS.' Bank, and the buildings belonging to Messrs. POMEROY, two stores of V. M. & H. F. LONG, F. H. PARSONS' meat market, HOBART & PORTER'S harness shop, C. F. [illegible] & Co., jewelers; DAVIDSON & MCCABE'S grocery; G. D. LONG, dry goods; S. M. [illegible], dry goods; TWICHELL, [illegible] & Co., groceries and drugs; H. A. GOLES & Co., clothing, and the Troy *Gazette* printing office. The total loss is estimated at $145,000. The property was generally well insured.

Perilous Voyage of the British Bark Cadet—Starving Condition of the Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The British bark *Cadet* arrived here yesterday, 105 days from Liverpool. She started with only thirty-five days' provisions. The crew have been in a starving condition for a long time. On New-Year's Day, and afterward, they had only, for fourteen men, a half pound of rice and a pint of water every twenty-four hours. On Jan. 14, they were within eighty miles of Cape Hatteras, but were blown far to the southeast by a tremendous gale. At one time when their provisions were entirely gone, except ten pounds of flour, they providentially spoke a vessel and received a small supply, or all would have perished.

Destruction of the Olympic Theatre at Detroit.

DETROIT, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Olympic Theatre was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000; insured for $6,000.

Banquet to Railroad Men in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 24.

JAY GOULD, of the New-York and Erie Railroad, gave a banquet at the Southern Hotel last night to a number of prominent railroad men.

Movements of Major-Gen. Thomas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 24.

Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS passed here *en route* to Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, to inspect the National Cemeteries.

WASHINGTON.

Taxing the Borrowed Capital of Brokers—The Legal-tender Act—Theft of Specimen Coin.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The action of Assessor WEBSTER, of the Thirty-second New-York District, in taxing the borrowed capital of brokers the same as the capital of National Banks, which is taxed at one twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month, has been brought before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his action. Mr. WEBSTER is here, as is also the attorney of the New-York Stock Exchange, and the case will be presented to-morrow.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

The Justices of the Supreme Court have now under consideration the cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. The Court adjourned on Thursday last for the purpose of consulting on the subject, the first session having been held on Friday, and the second yesterday. There is a great deal of speculation in the city to-night in reference to the forthcoming decision, but it is merely speculation and rumor. The statement published some time ago relative to the opinions of the judges, and which are partially revived to-night, are authoritatively asserted to be utterly without foundation. It was then among other reports stated that the Court would decide the law to be unconstitutional, and that Chief Justice CHASE would stand alone in dissent. All this is merely the surmise of politicians. The constitutionality of the law has been decided again and again in several of the State Courts, and the feeling gains strength here that the Supreme Court will sustain these decisions.

THEFT OF SPECIMEN COINS.

The insatiable desire for unique relics, mementos and curiosities which characterizes many American people has again been illustrated by a recent occurrence. Mention was made in these dispatches a few days ago of the theft of the Cyrus Field medal from the White House. Now, a set of American coins, struck in aluminum at the United States Mint, for presentation to the Bank of England in return for a similar courtesy, and placed in charge of Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, have been abstracted from that gentleman's office in the Treasury Department. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrator of this despicable theft.

GEN. GRANT AND THE BALTIMOREANS.

Gen. GRANT is said to be highly pleased with the character of his reception at Baltimore, particularly with the manner in which many of those well known heretofore as sympathizers with the rebellion put their political differences out of sight and mingled in the best spirit with their most radical opponents. The occasion is believed to have done much toward removing the intense asperity of feeling that has existed in that city.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Ohio Republican members in Congress met at Gen. SCHENCK'S rooms last night to consider the Suffrage amendment and bill, which Mr. BOUTWELL discussed yesterday in the House. They finally agreed to support the amendment, but to oppose the bill. This probably settles the fate of the latter.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Whatever may be the effect of the report of the Congress Committee appointed to investigate the election frauds in New-York, so far as the contesting of the Governorship by Mr. GRISWOLD is concerned, it is very certain that it will lead to an entire revision of the Naturalization laws, and that there will be a great deal of additional legislation on the subject. The Committee are almost unanimously in favor of prohibiting the State Courts from exercising this power, and of resting it exclusively in the United States Courts, where it belongs.

EXCHANGE OF NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

Comptroller HULBURD will to-morrow send to Congress his reply to the resolution passed on Monday last, requesting information as to the exchange of currency interest for gold-interest bonds as security for the National Bank circulation. The reply will show that the exchange has been effected to the extent of about $17,000,000; that the largest amount exchanged by any one bank is $1,000,000, by the Bank of Commerce of New-York, and that the Boston banks in the aggregate have exchanged more than the New-York banks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The general abstract of the conditions of the National Banking Associations of the United States will be published during the present week. The following items, contained in the abstract prepared, of the condition of the National Banks of the Southern States are of interest:

"The State of Virginia, seventeen banks, report an aggregate of resources and liabilities amounting to $6,339,750, including under the former heading; loans and discounts, $3,669,860; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and on account of public deposits, $2,300,500; securities, bonds, &c., on hand, $420,000; bills of national and other banks, $186,000; specie, $90,000; and under the head of liabilities, capital stock, $2,150,000; profits, $242,000; deposits, $3,641,500.

North Carolina, six banks; aggregate, $2,495,759; loans and discounts, $940,000; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, $600,000; due from banks, $70,000; bills of banks, $130,000; specie, $[illegible]; capital, $[illegible]; profits, $95,600; bank notes outstanding, $[illegible]; deposits, $1,260,000; due to banks, $137,000.

South Carolina, three banks; aggregate, $2,656,-[illegible]; loans and discounts, $1,131,400; bonds deposited with Treasurer United States, $[illegible]; due from banks, $120,000; bills of banks, $210,000; specie, $[illegible]; and among their liabilities, capital, $[illegible]; profits, $[illegible]; bank notes outstanding, $145,500; deposits, $[illegible]; due to banks, $121,000.

Georgia, eight banks; aggregate, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $[illegible]; bonds deposited to secure circulation and public deposits, $[illegible]; [illegible]

Alabama, two banks; aggregate, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $[illegible]; bonds deposited with United States Treasurer, $[illegible]; due from banks, $65,000; specie, $[illegible]; capital, $400,000; profits, $71,000; bank notes outstanding, $[illegible]; deposits, $535,450; due to banks, $47,000.

Louisiana, two banks, both at New-Orleans; aggregate, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $1,300,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer SPINNER, $1,208,000; due from banks, $[illegible]; cash items, $644,700; specie, $[illegible]; capital, $1,300,000; profits, $227,000; bank notes outstanding, $[illegible]; deposits, $1,750,000; due to banks, $192,000.

Texas, four banks; aggregate slightly over $2,600,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer SPINNER, $470,000; due from banks, $100,000; specie, $172,971; capital, $500,000; profits, $127,000; bank notes outstanding, $392,000; deposits, $941,000.

Arkansas, two banks; aggregate $990,895; bonds deposited with Treasurer, $350,000; due from banks, $47,000; specie, $8,280; capital, $200,000; profits, $42,400; bank notes outstanding, $179; deposits, $246,000.

Tennessee, twelve banks; aggregate resources and liabilities, $7,325,500; loans and discounts, $3,208,500; bonds deposited to secure circulation, &c., $1,900,000; due from banks, $490,000; bills of national banks, $490,000; specie, $37,200; capital, $1,900,000; profits, $267,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,142,000; deposits, $3,876,000; due to banks, $43,000.

The above comprise the principal items in the abstract of the conditions of the National Banks of the Southern States. There are no banks of that character in Mississippi."

E. A. POLLARD.

A member of the Committee on Retrenchment recently addressed a letter to Secretary MCCULLOCH, inquiring on what recommendation, and by what influence E. A. POLLARD, of Virginia, author of *The Lost Cause*, was appointed as an officer in the New-York Custom-house, what his salary was, &c. The Secretary replied the records of his Department showed that Mr. POLLARD was nominated by Collector SMYTHE on the 17th of October, 1868, as a clerk, salary $1,000 per annum, and the nomination was approved Oct. 21, 1868. On the 26th of December last the Collector nominated another person in the place of Mr. POLLARD, which action was approved by the Secretary two days afterward. Collector SMYTHE, in his letter to Secretary MCCULLOCH, says that POLLARD was appointed to office by him, having influential indorsement in his favor, with a good deal of persistence on his own part, from which POLLARD was removed as soon as he (Collector SMYTHE) learned something of his antecedents, of which he had previously been in ignorance. The name given to him in the first instance, and by which he was nominated to the Secretary of the Treasury, was E. M. POLLARD, which also misled him as to the character of the individual. The Collector says "he took the test or iron-clad oath on entering upon his duties."

THE KUKLUX IN GEORGIA.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman holding a prominent official position in Georgia:

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.

The train on the Georgia Railroad, at Barnet Station, where the junction of the branch to Washington connects, was entered by several masked parties, and "cleaned out." They cut the bell-rope, and did several other outrageous acts. The engineer became frightened, put on the steam, and moved away under great speed. After going about a quarter of a mile, the train ran over cross-ties placed on the track, but fortunately no accident happened except breaking of the glass in the windows of the cars. Where the cross-ties were laid other parties had concealed themselves and fired into the cars, but did no harm beyond shooting holes in the cars.

Another letter, addressed to a Southwestern member of Congress, and dated Tullahoma, Tenn., Jan. 16, says:

"Times are rather excitable. The Kuklux are cutting up much mischief. They came here on the 7th, took out two of my sons and whipped them, and left orders at two white men's; one of them is the assistant prosecuting attorney for the United States, and the other had let his team out to haul in some illicit whisky. Such work will have to be stopped. Esquire GORIGAN, Commissioner of the County Court, was also taken out and whipped, and another man hanged the same night—the 7th. Cannot Congress give us some assistance? If not, a great many loyal men, who are natives of this country, will have to leave."

LAND SURVEYS IN KANSAS.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received advices from the Surveyor-General at Leavenworth, Kansas, showing the completion of the survey of twenty-two townships and fractional townships north of the Arkansas River, around and including the United States Military Reservation at Fort Zarah, the survey including an area of 497,400 acres. The surface is generally rolling and the soil mostly second rate. The tract is watered by the Arkansas River, which bounds it on the south, Plum, Cow and Walnut Creeks, tributaries of the Arkansas. The land along the Arkansas is mostly level, in some places inclined to be too wet for cultivation, and the soil is mostly of the first quality. Some places, however, the soil is sandy and of second and third rate quality. Along the creeks the soil is of excellent quality, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The lands setting back from the streams are more rolling, and the greater part of them is only suitable for grazing purposes. A part of this track forms the divide between the Arkansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. This portion is high, and in places broken with a poor soil. Lime and sandstone are found in every part of the tract in abundance sufficient for all economical purposes. There is very little timber, except along the streams, where it consists chiefly of elm, ash, cottonwood, walnut and box-elder. This region, in the aggregate, presents fine inducements to persons desiring to secure homes on the public domain, in a mild latitude, with a view to engaging in stock-raising.

ST. THOMAS.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas, under date of Jan. 9, says that island is at present perfectly healthy.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Official Text of the Protocol Now Before the Senate for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A publication has been made of what purports to be the *Alabama* Claims Convention, but it proves to have been a copy of the original draft, and is imperfect, incorrect and faulty in every article. The following is the document now before the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate for consideration, with a view to its ratification, a copy of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed yesterday at London, providing for the adjustment of all outstanding claims of the citizens and subjects of the parties respectively.

It is expected that the original of the Convention will be forwarded by the steamer which leaves Liverpool to-morrow. Circumstances, however, to which it is unnecessary to advert, in my judgment, make it advisable to communicate to the Senate the copy referred to in advance of the arrival of the original instrument. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1869.

CONVENTION

Between the United States and Great Britain, Signed at London, Jan. 14, 1869, providing for the adjustment of all outstanding claims of the citizens and subjects of the parties respectively.

Whereas, Claims have at various times since the exchange of the ratification of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London on the 8th of February, 1853, been made upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the part of citizens of the United States, and upon the Government of the United States on the part of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty; and,

Whereas, Some of such claims are still pending and remain unsettled, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a Convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereon, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde, of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the United States of America, REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Her Britannic Majesty; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty upon the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of the citizens of the United States upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, including the so-called *Alabama* claims, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since the 26th of July, 1853, the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America at London on the 8th of February, 1853, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 3 of this Convention, whether or not arising out of the late civil war in the United States, shall be referred to four Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty and two by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, Her Britannic Majesty or the President of the United States, as the case may be, shall forthwith name another person to act as Commissioner in the place or stead of the Commissioner originally named. The Commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any other business, name some person to act as an arbitrator or umpire, to whose final decision shall be referred any claim upon which they may not be able to come to a decision. If they should not be able to agree upon an arbitrator or umpire, the Commissioners on either side shall name a person as arbitrator or umpire; and in each and every case in which the Commissioners shall not be able to come to a decision, the Commissioners shall determine by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen as arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another person shall be named, in the same manner as the person originally named, to act as arbitrator or umpire in his place and stead, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

ART. 2. The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims in such order, and in such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. The official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims shall be laid before the Commissioners; and they shall, moreover, be bound to receive and peruse all other written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments, in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to decide by a majority upon any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they may have agreed upon, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be; and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, and the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, if required, one person on each side as aforesaid, and consulted with the Commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. Nevertheless, if the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall think it desirable that a sovereign or head of a friendly State should be arbitrator or umpire in case of any claim, the Commissioners shall report to that effect to their respective Governments, who shall thereupon, within six months, agree upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State who shall be invited to decide upon such claim, and before whom shall be laid the official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, and the other written documents or statements or evidence which may have been presented to the Commissioners in respect of such claims. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. In the event of a decision involving a question of compensation to be paid being arrived at by a special arbitrator or umpire, the amount of such compensation shall be referred back to the Commissioners for adjudication; and in the event of their not being able to come to a decision, it shall then be decided by the arbitrator or umpire appointed by them, or who shall have been determined by lot. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as agent on its behalf, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each of such claims decided upon by him or them respectively, and to give full effect to such decision without any objection or delay whatsoever. It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the 26th of July, 1853, the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention of the 8th of February, 1853, shall be admissible under this Convention.

ART. 3. Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire. In the event of the Commissioners differing in opinion thereupon, and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any time not exceeding three months longer. The Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the Commissioners, or for the arbitrator or umpire, if they differ, to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, or laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this Convention.

ART. 4. All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid in coin, or its equivalent, by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within eighteen months after the date of the decision, without interest.

ART. 5. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings at this Commission as a full and final settlement of every claim upon either Government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled and barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ART. 6. The Commissioners, and the arbitrator or umpire appointed by them, shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint clerks or other persons to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. The Secretary shall be appointed by Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington, and by the Secretary of State of the United States. Jointly each Government shall pay the salaries of its own Commissioners. All other expenses, and the contingent expenses of the Commission, including the salary of the Secretary, shall be defrayed in moieties by the two parties.

ART. 7. The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) CLARENDON, L. S.
REVERDY JOHNSON, L. S.

NATURALIZATION.

Agreement between the United States and Great Britain Respecting the Naturalization of Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Below will be found the naturalization protocol agreed upon by the representatives of the United States and British Governments on the question of naturalization. A similar treaty has been agreed to between Belgium and the United States, and has been sent to the Senate for ratification. Also a treaty with Peru, almost identical with that with England, providing for the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned, REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, and EDWARD HENRY, Lord STANLEY of Bickerstaff, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being respectively authorized and empowered to place on record the desire of the President of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or may emigrate from the United States of America to British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have agreed upon the following protocol:

First—Such citizens as aforesaid of the United States who have become or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of articles 3 and 4, be held by the United States to be, in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States. Reciprocally, such British subjects as aforesaid who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as subjects thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of articles 3 and 4, be held by Great Britain to be, in all respects and for all purposes, American citizens, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Second—Such United States citizens as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the British dominions as British subjects, and such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their respective nationalities, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after this protocol shall have been carried into effect, as provided by article four. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be hereafter agreed upon by the respective Governments.

Third—If such American citizen as aforesaid, naturalized within the British dominions, should renew their residence in the United States the United States Government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of an American citizen, and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization. In the same manner if such British subjects as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the British dominions, the British Government may, on his own application and on such condition as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Fourth—As it will not be practicable for Great Britain to carry into operation the principles laid down in this protocol until provision has been made by the Imperial Parliament for such a revision of the existing laws as the adoption of those principles involves, it is agreed that this protocol shall not take effect until such legislation can be accomplished. The British Government will introduce measures into Parliament for this purpose as speedily as may be possible, having regard to the variety of public and private interests which may be affected by a change in the laws of naturalization and allegiance now under consideration of the Royal Commission, whose report is expected shortly to be made. The same provision not being necessary by the Constitution and laws of the United States, this article is not made reciprocal.

Done at London, the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

REVERDY JOHNSON,
STANLEY.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Proposed Submission of the British-American Boundary Question to a Referee—The Agreement Between Minister Johnson and Earl Clarendon.

The following is a copy of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, Jan. 15, 1869, providing for the reference to an arbitrator of the question concerning the water boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America:

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, being desirous to close all further discussion with regard to the true direction of the line of a water boundary between their respective possessions as laid down in article one of the treaty concluded between them on the 15th of June, 1846, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, REVERDY JOHNSON, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Court of St. James; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Right Honorable GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Whereas, it was stipulated by article one of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America that the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fucas Straits to the Pacific Ocean; and, whereas, the Commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to make out that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid have not been able to determine which is the true line contemplated by the treaty, the two high contracting parties agree to refer to the President of the Swiss Confederation to determine the line which, according to the terms of the aforesaid treaty, runs southerly through the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and of Fucas Straits to the Pacific Ocean.

ART. 2. If the referee should be unable to ascertain and determine the precise line intended by the words of the treaty, it is agreed that it shall be left to him to determine upon some line which, in his opinion, will furnish an equitable solution of the difficulty and will be the nearest approximation that can be made to an accurate construction of the words of the treaty.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the referee shall be at liberty to call for the production of and to consult all the correspondence which has taken place between the British and American Governments on the matter at issue and to weigh the testimony of the British and American negotiators of the treaty, as recorded in that correspondence, as to their intentions in framing the article in question, and the referee shall further be at liberty to call for the reports and correspondence, together with any documents, maps or surveys bearing on the same which have emanated from or were considered by the Commissioners and have recently been employed by the two Governments, to endeavor to ascertain the line of boundary as contemplated by the treaty to consider all evidence that either of the high contracting parties may produce; but the referee shall not depart from the true meaning of the article as it stands if he can deduce that meaning from the words of that article, those words having been agreed to by both parties and having been inserted in a treaty ratified by both Governments.

ART. 4. Should either Government deliver to the referee a statement of its case, a copy thereof shall be at the same time communicated to the other party through its representative in Switzerland, together with a copy of all papers or maps annexed to such statement. Each Government shall moreover furnish to the other, on application, a copy of any individually specified documents or maps in its own exclusive possession relating to the matter at issue. Each party shall be at liberty to draw and lay before the referee a final statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party, and a copy of such definite statement shall be communicated by each party to the other in the same manner as aforesaid. The two high contracting parties engage to use their best exertions to place the whole of their respective case before the referee within twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. 5. The Ministers and other public agents of Great Britain and of the United States at Berne shall be considered as the agents of their respective Governments to conduct their case before the referee, who shall be requested to address all his communications and give all his notices to such Ministers or other public agents, whose acts shall bind their Governments to and before the referee on this matter.

ART. 6. It shall be competent to the referee to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as when he shall see fit, either in person or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either with closed doors or in public sitting, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either viva voce or by written discussion, or otherwise.

ART. 7. The referee shall, if he think fit, appoint a secretary, registrar or clerk, for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. He shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, and the amount thereof he shall forthwith be repaid in two equal portions, one by each of the two parties.

ART. 8. The referee shall be requested to give his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case on each side shall have been laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof, signed by him, to each of the said agents.

ART. 9. The respective parties formally engage to consider the decision of the referee, when given, as final and conclusive, whether such decision shall be a positive decision as to the line of boundary intended by the true meaning of the words of article 1, of the treaty of 1846, or whether the said referee, being unable to give such positive decision, shall give as a decision a line of boundary as the nearest approximation to an accurate construction of those words, and as furnishing an equitable solution of the difficulty, and such decision shall, without reserve, be carried into immediate effect by Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose of marking out the line of boundary in accordance with such decision of the referee.

ART. 10. The present treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

REVERDY JOHNSON.
CLARENDON.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is understood between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America that the treaty concluded between them on this day shall not go into operation or have any effect until the question of naturalization now pending between them shall have been satisfactorily settled by treaty or by law of Parliament, or by both, unless the two high contracting parties shall in the meantime otherwise agree. The present separate article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this date. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the treaty.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

REVERDY JOHNSON.
CLARENDON.

PARAGUAY.

The Case of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman—The Official Action in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The following is copied from the official account concerning the transactions in the region of the La Plata:

MR. M'MAHON TO MR. SEWARD.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this port on the 20th instant, and on the 21st, in obedience to instructions, submitted your dispatch of the 2d September last, numbered three, to Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, commanding the United States squadron on this station, on board the flag-ship *Guerriere*; and on the day following to Hon. JAMES WATSON WEBB, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Brazil, at his residence at Boa Viagem.

Mr. WEBB informed me that he personally knew that no objection would be made upon the part of the Government of Brazil to my passing through the blockading lines, on the tributaries of the La Plata, and at my instance promised to communicate to me on the following day official assurance to that effect.

This communication I have not yet received, and I fear it may not now reach me in time to inclose a copy with this dispatch.

The Admiral informed me that in consequence of the insult offered to the Government of the United States, in the forcible seizure and detention of two members of the United States Legation at Asuncion by order of President LOPEZ, he deemed it advisable to proceed with his entire squadron to the La Plata, and ascend the river with such of the vessels as are suited to that service, for the purpose of exacting such reparation from the Government of Paraguay as the honor and dignity of the Government of the United States may require. He requested me also to accompany him on the flag-ship, and offered to transfer his flag in the La Plata to one of the smaller vessels, and proceed with me to the headquarters of President LOPEZ at Villeta, to take such action as we would mutually decide upon, in anticipation of instructions from Washington.

The seizure of the two members of the United States Legation at Asuncion—one of whom, PORTER C. BLISS, is an American citizen; the other, GEORGE MASTERMAN, a British subject—has been I am informed, fully communicated to the Government by Mr. WEBB, and also by my predecessor, Mr. WASHBURN.

It was also published by Mr. WASHBURN, in Buenos Ayres, in the form of a letter to Hon. WILLIAM STUART, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, containing a detailed account of the unfortunate occurrences in Paraguay that preceded Mr. WASHBURN'S departure.

A printed copy of this letter, I am informed by Mr. WEBB, will accompany his communication to me on the subject of Paraguayan affairs, and will be transmitted with this, if received in time.

The correspondence between Mr. WASHBURN and the Government of Paraguay which preceded his departure from that country I have read with as much care as its great length and the little time allowed me would permit. All that portion of it which relates to the privilege of asylum at the house of the Minister, the right of the Government to establish the proper place for diplomatic residence, the attempt to implicate Mr. WASHBURN in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, I believe it is no part of my official duty, under existing circumstances, to consider.

It appears that the Government of Paraguay demanded of the Minister of the United States the dismissal from the Legation of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, members of the Legation, reported as such to the Minister of Foreign Affairs some time previous to the demand for their delivery. Mr. WASHBURN declined to comply with this demand. The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted, denying that the individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been indicted for treason and conspiracy before the judicial tribunal, and that evidence to sustain the charges was in the possession of the Government. I would call attention here to the fact that at a subsequent stage of the correspondence the Minister of Foreign Affairs alleged that similar evidence against the Minister of the United States was on record in the tribunal of justice, and produced certain depositions alleged to have been made by members of the conspiracy then awaiting trial or already convicted. A peremptory demand was also made upon Mr. WASHBURN for the surrender of a package of papers alleged to have been intrusted to him by one of the traitors. He denied in positive and explicit terms that such a package had been delivered to him, whereupon the demand of the Paraguayan Government was discourteously repeated. After a correspondence of great length, much embarrassed by the painful and ingenious attempt to connect the Minister of the United States with the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, Mr. WASHBURN finally receives his passport, in accordance with his repeated request, and is notified that a steamer is in readiness to convey him to Villeta, where the United States steamer *Wasp* awaits him. The Government refuses passports for Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, and arrests them in the street, while on their way to the steamer in company with the Minister and his family. Mr. WASHBURN, after addressing a letter to President LOPEZ, solemnly protesting against the arrest and detention of members of his Legation and other acts done in Paraguay, proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where he still remains.

These events have naturally produced great excitement in South America, and there exists, of course, much speculation, with some diversity of opinion, as to the course of action proper to be taken in anticipation of instructions from the Government at Washington. Mr. WEBB, our Minister at the Court of Brazil, has frankly and with characteristic kindness expressed to me his views as to the proper course to be followed, and has informed me that in the communication which I am now hourly expecting to receive from him, he will discuss the affairs of the Paraguayan Mission, and inform me at length of his opinions. I thanked him for the kind interest he manifested in a subject of some embarrassment to me, and will give to his letter of advice such careful and respectful consideration as his high character and great experience deserve for it. At the same time, I am confident the Department will not expect of me that I will permit myself to be deterred by the high consideration and respect entertained for Mr. WEBB from proceeding at once with the Admiral to the nearest proper point of approach to the capital of Paraguay, for the purpose of promptly advising the Secretary of events as they occur. I make this remark because, in consultation with Mr. WEBB, he informed me that it was his opinion that I ought not under any circumstances to proceed beyond Buenos Ayres; that the United States are now in a state of war with Paraguay; that my instructions are therefore abrogated; that, having no power to make peace, I would compromise the dignity of the Government by approaching Paraguayan territory. From these views I am compelled to dissent. I believe it my duty to inform the Secretary of State of all that occurs in Paraguay, and this duty I can perform properly only by proceeding up the Parana River with the squadron.

I have officially acquainted the Admiral with the state of affairs as already communicated to the Department, and informed him that in the absence of instructions from Washington, diplomatic relations with the Government of Paraguay will not be resumed until the two members of the Legation, now held by President LOPEZ, are released, and such reparation made as may seem proper in view of the serious character of the offence committed against the honor and dignity of the United States.

The Admiral has announced his intention of proceeding on the information communicated to him, promptly, and with all necessary firmness. He has requested that I will accompany him to Villeta, to the end that we may consult upon ulterior action should the demand for the rendition of BLISS and MASTERMAN be denied by the Paraguayan Government. We will accordingly sail to-morrow for Montevideo with the entire squadron, and thence with such of the vessels as are adapted to river service up the Parana.

It is proper to add that the information in regard to affairs in Paraguay to be obtained in Brazil is usually of the most unreliable kind. What is asserted to-day most positively is contradicted to-morrow unequivocally. In regard to the unfortunate circumstances now claiming attention, Capt. KIRKLAND, of the United States steamer *Wasp*, an officer whose course in Paraguay displayed great discretion, writes unofficially to Admiral DAVIS that it is important that our Government should thoroughly investigate the subject before taking decisive action; that such an investigation may reveal important facts not yet made public; that President LOPEZ expressed to him great anxiety to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and solicited his mediation with Mr. WASHBURN, for the purpose of securing a more amicable state of feeling between the Government of Paraguay and the representative of the United States. It appears also that the statements positively and repeatedly made in this city that the Portuguese Consul, Mr. LEITE PEREIRA, a former refugee at the house of the United States Minister at Asuncion, had been executed by President LOPEZ, are incorrect. [illegible] Paraguay [illegible] at no time during his stay in Paraguay disquieted on account of his personal safety. In view of these facts, I am led to indulge the hope that Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN have suffered at the hands of the Paraguayan authorities no personal discomfort other than their forced detention, and that they will soon be restored to the protection of the national flag.

I have endeavored in this dispatch to touch but briefly on those matters which have already been made known to you in full, as I am informed, and to communicate such other circumstances as may help to afford you a full understanding of the existing state of affairs.

The communications I had expected to receive from Mr. WEBB, conveying the assurance that the Government of Brazil will interpose no obstacle to my passage through their lines, has not yet reached me.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. T. McMAHON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE CHINESE REVENUE.

The Eight Rules Recently Agreed Upon for the Punishment of Frauds upon the Chinese Revenue by American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1869.

In conformity with the requirements of the sixth section of the act of June 22, 1860, to carry into effect provisions of the treaties with China and certain other oriental nations, the President recently transmitted to Congress a copy of eight rules, agreed upon between the Chinese Imperial Government and the Minister of the United States and those of other foreign Powers accredited to that Government, for conducting the proceedings of the joint tribunal in cases of confiscation and fines for breaches of the Revenue laws of that Empire. These rules, which are accompanied by correspondence between our Minister and the Secretary of State on the subject, are commended to the consideration of Congress with a view to their approval. The following is among the papers transmitted:

MR. S. WELLS WILLIAMS TO UNITED STATES CONSULS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKIN, June 8, 1868.

SIR: I herewith send you a copy, in English and Chinese, of the eight rules which have been agreed upon with the Chinese Government to be followed in adjudicating cases of confiscation, and for violating the Revenue laws of China by American citizens. Four of them have been in operation at Shanghae since 1864, where they have been found to promote the satisfactory adjustment of such disputes, and no material alteration is made in them. Four others (Rules I., VI., VII. and VIII.) have been added, relating to the official position of the Foreign Commissioner of Customs, to the mode of procedure in settling cases of fines, and in disputes respecting duties leviable on goods, and the purchase of vessels or goods arrested by the Custom-house officers. These are now all made alike applicable to all the ports, and it is at present agreed that they shall be regarded as experimental, and be open to alteration at the end of one year, if good cause be shown for modification. I wish, therefore, that you will report to this Legation every case which comes under your cognizance, connected with any of these rules, in order to furnish such facts and well-considered opinions as can guide those who may be called on to alter them. I hope, however, that they will be found to work well and prove to be the commencement of a system of joint tribunals on other cases. To my mind they exhibit an encouraging advance on the part of the Chinese Government to assimilate their legal action to the rules adopted in Western lands and to acknowledge an equality of powers, interests and aims between their own and other officials that has not hitherto been so distinctly marked. The results during a series of years can hardly fail to be instructive, and these rules may serve as a guide and precedent in adjusting disputes on other points and suggest measures worthy to be adopted in other departments of territorial jurisprudence.

Among the chief objects aimed at in drawing up these rules four deserve to be specified. One is the acknowledgment in rule one of the official standing of the foreign Commissioner of Customs, who heretofore, while exercising control in the details of their administration, has been more or less ignored by the Consuls because of this non-recognition, and this has sometimes led to untoward results and antagonisms.

Growing out of this is the indication of the equality of the native and foreign authorities when brought together on the same tribunal. It has been arranged by requiring that cases of confiscation (the power of doing which has been by treaty yielded to the Chinese) shall be investigated and decided at the Custom-house, while cases of fining an American citizen for breaches of Revenue laws shall be tried at the consulate; in both cases the officers of both nationalities sitting together on the bench.

Another is the refusal to grant an appeal to Pekin when these officers agree upon the sentence, inasmuch as they must generally be, better acquainted with the details of a case than referees can be and better fitted for settling it on the spot, if the facts are known and the law clear.

The fourth point is that of allowing a merchant to file a bond in the Consular Court for deposit in the Superintendent's hand, whereby he will be able to release his vessel or goods at once and avoid the vexatious delays and inevitable losses which have hitherto been experienced in such cases as these rules cover. I have to urge upon you the need of great carefulness in accepting these bonds, and see that the security be ample for their punctual fulfillment on the part of the merchant. In case of non-payment, the remedy would be difficult and the reproach to our national reputation not slight, seeing that the counsel is regarded as the principal warrantor of its adequacy, and officializes it with his seal.

It is my impression that the feeling which was not uncommon ten years ago, when the foreign inspectorate of customs was established, that its *personnel* had lowered themselves by entering it, and that disputes relating to the execution of the Chinese Revenue laws were not discreditable, has gradually given place to a juster view on the part of the community to the benefit to be derived from an equitable administration of these laws. These eight rules will, it is to be hoped, not only tend to remove this feeling entirely, but to elevate the whole character of the revenue department.

If the Chinese Government is ever to become able wisely to utilize the knowledge, integrity and capacity of foreigners in carrying out reforms in its internal administration, their effective usefulness must depend somewhat on their *status* among their own countrymen. I need hardly add, in conclusion, however, that I fully expect that you will, on your part, do whatever is right in carrying out these rules in the most harmonious and equitable manner. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient Consul,

S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BROWNE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1868.

SIR: I have received Mr. WILLIAMS' dispatch of the 2d of July, No. 17, together with its accompaniments, namely, a copy of eight rules, which have been agreed upon between Prince KUNG and the Foreign Ministers residing at Pekin, for the conduct of the joint tribunal in the case of confiscation and fines for breaches of the Revenue laws. The accompaniment also contains a copy of an extended correspondence, which occurred in part before the adoption of those rules and in part after their adoption. I have the pleasure to express the President's assent to those rules, and to commend the diligence, discretion and ability which Mr. WILLIAMS has practiced in securing the adoption of a code which promises to be so highly beneficial to commerce in the East.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., &c.

The Attempt to Lynch a Murderer in Prairie du Chien.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Jan. 22.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., was yesterday the scene of great excitement, caused by the announcement of the death of E. WRIGHT, the victim of the late robbery and murder in that town, last Tuesday morning. His murderer, who was captured at Bliss River, yesterday, and fully identified by the murdered man before he died, was confined in the new jail. An excited crowd gathered and demanded admittance, threatening to lynch the prisoner. Sheriff HARRINGTON swore in special officers, placed them in the prison and adopted every measure to protect his prisoner and uphold the majesty of the law. About 4 o'clock the crowd had increased to six or seven hundred persons, and the square around the prison was packed with sleighs bringing persons from the surrounding country to witness what promised to be another [illegible] affair. The prisoner could distinctly hear the cries of the mob, and was almost paralyzed with fear, but his wife, who was in a cell fronting the mob, viewed them from the barred window with [illegible] indifference. The crowd pressed close up to the main entrance of the prison, and threats of violence to the Sheriff were freely uttered, but the determined front of eight armed men, with Sheriff HARRINGTON at their head, finally awed them, and after lingering until 5:30 o'clock in the evening, they dispersed, vowing to return that night and renew the attempt. Sheriff HARRINGTON increased his force to forty men in the prison, and at 11:30 last night had his prisoner conveyed in a close carriage to a point a few miles outside the town, on the line of the St. Paul Railroad, and put on a freight train for Milwaukee, and so prevented another act of bloodshed and violation of law.

The Senate of Ohio has voted to abolish the office of Commissioner of Railroad and Telegraphs created about two years ago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PERSONS AND PLACES IN THE WEST. By H. M. BRACKENRIDGE. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Autobiography is an attractive style of literature, probably because the very natural feeling of egotism incites a man to write in his most earnest and inspired manner; and the work before us is no exception to a rule so general. It is a very agreeable narrative, having all the interest that social retrospects and pictures of old times usually possess for the generality of people, especially for the denizens of the localities treated of. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE gives a variety of graphic pictures, first of Pittsburg in its earlier days and the landmarks of the place; the character of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, and their banks and the forest margins of the lonely and beautiful Ohio; the kindhearted simplicity of the French settlers in Louisiana, and the circumstances of his own curious and scrambling child-life and education, in the midst of such scenes and individuals, and afterward, under the tuition of his austere and formal father, who was himself a lawyer and a literary man, the writer of many poetical pieces, author of a book on *Modern Chivalry*, and a well-known public character in his day. Our author's style is very humorous and happy, the perfection of a narrative manner, and we learn from it that he was born at Pittsburg in 1786, and sent in his childhood by his father to reside with a French family named BEAUVAIS in North Louisiana. Mr. BEAUVAIS was a tall, dry old French Canadian, with a blue cotton kerchief for head covering, check shirt, linen pantaloons and Indian moccasins. His wife was a good-natured fat lady with a pious disposition and a cheerful and motherly countenance. The following is a picture of their homestead:

> "The house of M. BEAUVAIS was a long, low building, with a porch or shed in front and another in the rear; the chimney occupied the centre, dividing the house into two parts, with each a fireplace. One of these served for dining-room, parlor, and principal bedchamber; the other was the kitchen; and each had a small room taken off at the end for private chambers or cabinets. There was no loft or garret, a pair of stairs being a rare thing in the village. The furniture, excepting the beds and the looking-glass, was of the most common kind, consisting of an armoire, a rough table or two and some coarse chairs. The yard was inclosed with cedar pickets, eight or ten inches in diameter and seven feet high, placed upright, sharpened at the top, in the manner of a stockade fort. In front the yard was narrow, but in the rear quite spacious, and containing the barn and stables, the negro quarters, and all the necessary offices of a farmyard. Beyond this there was a spacious garden, inclosed with pickets in the same manner with the yard. It was, indeed, a garden—in which the greatest variety and the finest vegetables were cultivated, intermingled with flowers and shrubs: on one side of it there was a small orchard, containing a variety of the choicest fruits. The substantial and permanent character of these inclosures is in singular contrast with the slight and temporary fencings and palings of the Americans. The house was a ponderous wooden frame, which, instead of being weather-boarded, was filled in with clay and then whitewashed. As to the living, the table was provided in a very different manner from that of the generality of Americans. With the poorest French peasant, cookery is an art well understood. They make great use of vegetables, and prepared in a manner to be wholesome and palatable. Instead of roast and fried, they had soups and fricasses and gumbos, (a dish supposed to be derived from the Africans,) and a variety of other dishes. Tea was not used at meals, and coffee for breakfast was the privilege of M. BEAUVAIS only.
>
> From the description of this house some idea may be formed of the rest of the village. The pursuits of the inhabitants were chiefly agricultural, although all were more or less engaged in traffic for peltries with the Indians, or in working the lead-mines in the interior. But few of them were mechanics, and there were but two or three small shops, which retailed a few groceries. Peltry, beaver-skins and lead constituted almost the only circulating medium. All politics or discussions of the affairs of a Government were entirely unknown; the Commandant took care of all that sort of thing. But instead of them, the processions and ceremonies of the Church, and the public balls, furnished ample matter for occupation and amusement. Their agriculture was carried on in a field of several thousand acres, in the fertile river-bottom of the Mississippi, inclosed at the common expense, and divided into lots separated by some natural or permanent boundary."

Young BRACKENRIDGE goes through his rather irregular education and then becomes a lawyer, settling, with his father's assistance, at Baltimore. But he does not seem to have had the laborious industry, or the thoroughpaced political activity, which enables a man to make a figure in that line of life. His mind was, so to speak, sicklied over with a pale cast of literary thought which tended to draw him aside from the main purpose, and so, after failing in his effort to obtain a footing in Baltimore, he went to Somerset, then to St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New-Orleans and other places, in the course of several years, reading, meantime, more books of philosophy and literature than of law, surveying with a grand antiquarian interest the ancient mounds of the Mississippi Valley, and poring over the scanty accounts of their origin and first builders which the historians of this country have preserved. He wrote a book on Louisiana, and accompanied MANUD LISA, the traveler, in his explorations of the Missouri—a journey of which Mr. BRACKENRIDGE has left an account. He watered his stock of law knowledge too much for profit, while his ideas of public men and things were not such as to recommend him to his party—that of the *Democraws*—to give them their original dignity of style. He says, in his autobiography:

> "I was introduced to a sort of Jacobin Club, where BAPTIST IRVINE was the principal personage. He would have rivaled SANTERRE or DANTON. I was heartily disgusted with the low and illiberal ideas and the merciless cruelty of this priest of Democracy. Nothing could be more intolerant and mercenary than the greater part of this society, let them call themselves Federalists, Democrats, what they please. What a blessing it would be to the people if they could only look behind the curtain and see the motives of these vile party jugglers and swindlers! How their pride would be mortified to find themselves used as the instruments of the vilest of men, for the most sordid purposes; while they believe they are rewarding by their confidence the most sincere patriots—their 'countrymen and lovers.' The remedy is with the people themselves. The remedy must be by setting their faces against all combinations, or clubs, or organized party schemes. Elections ought to be the spontaneous act of the people; no man should dare to influence their choice, under the pretence of giving them correct information, and keeping them in the ranks of a party, or rather of a faction. I was once unfriendly to the extension of popular elections to all offices. My opinion has changed. If offices are to be distributed as party rewards, let them be at the disposal of the sovereign, the people, instead of being the perquisites of successful leaders and their followers, and their infamous clubs. If the power of elections is to be abused, let it be by those who have a right to abuse it. In short, the corruption of the times renders it necessary that all offices should be immediately filled by the people, or their salaries so reduced as to cease to be the objects of political scrambles."

This opinion of the rising fashion of *primaries* and *caucuses* shows that our author wanted the robust blood of a thriving politician as much as he did the persistence of a successful lawyer. He was, however, a member of the Maryland Legislature for some time. His literary and philosophic turn made him rather more of a statesman, jurist and diplomatist, than anything else. He addressed to Mr. MONROE a public letter on the good policy of recognizing the independence of the South American Colonies, then in rebellion against Spain, and the pamphlet obtained a large notice at that time. He was subsequently, in 1818, sent as Secretary of a Commission which proceeded to South America in accordance with that policy. And further this autobiographer sayeth not. He stops at the date of 1821, in the City of St. Louis, having, no doubt, given the reader the most genial and picturesque portion of his octogenarian life. The appendix of this work—which, we perceive, is in its second edition—contains some interesting matter. The book may be had of SHELDON & CO., in this City.

—*Gloverson and His Silent Partners*. By RALPH KEELER. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) Mr. RALPH KEELER is a favorite of the muses—the pedestrian muses, as HORACE would call them; for he traveled "barefoot"—as he himself tells us—through Europe on $101—a sum which seems to have had a sympathetic, peripatetic power of "going a great way," too. This book is as lively and remarkable a performance as the journey, possessing a good deal more graphic power and cleverness of style than interest as a story. The following, in which Miss Garr, the schoolmistress, gives an "object lesson" in school for the edification of one of the visitors, will be likely to disturb the reader's gravity.

> Order restored, this lady held up before the little people a top, and demanded what they were going to have now.
>
> "A Objeck Lesson," was the unanimous answer.
>
> "What is the plan of the system?"
>
> "It is a system of drawin' out!" shouted (by rote) fifty shrill voices at once.
>
> "There, that's right; a system of drawing out," said Miss Sophia, with a glance toward Amos; "now answer singly as I call upon you. Who was the inventor of the system?"
>
> "Pest—pest—pest"—said a little fellow, with a silver lisp.
>
> "Next?" said the teacher.
>
> "Pestilence!" shouted a fearless girl, with a curly head.
>
> "This child has not been in school long," remarked the Garr, explanatorily. "Next?"
>
> "Mithter Lozzy!" exclaimed a sinister-looking small boy, from a suit of clothes, in which well nigh everything was worn out—but the patches.
>
> "That's right—Pestalozzi," said the teacher. "You see, my dear children, as I have often told you, intelligence and virtue are not always with the rich!"
>
> Elevating the top again, she continued: "Now what do I hold this by?"
>
> Several little hands went up, in token that their owners could tell, if they dared.
>
> "Well, what do I hold it by?"
>
> "By your hand," was the answer.
>
> "Next!"
>
> "By your thumb and finger."
>
> "Next!"
>
> "By the peg!" said the confident voice of the premature little girl, who had opened the door to the visitor.
>
> "Right!" observed Miss Garr, triumphantly. "Now who can tell me the technical (this to children!) name of the peculiar form of the top?" Turning to Amos, she remarked: "You will certainly be surprised at the originality of some of their answers!"
>
> "Come, the technical name of the peculiar form of this top?"
>
> Only one hand went up. To Amos, *sotto voce*: "Now listen!—for something philosophical." Then to the owner of the hand, the boy with the panoply of patches:
>
> "Well, what is it, Sammy?"
>
> "Teacher, please may—may I go out?"
>
> This peripatetic philosophy was too much for the composure of the two adults. The Object Lesson was discontinued.

—*Too True: A Story of To-Day*. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) We can scarcely call this a pleasant story—the title itself implies the melancholy nature of the events upon which it is based, and yet we know of few novels of the kind in which the gloomy effect of a tragic and somewhat sensational *dénouement* is so artistically relieved by bright glimpses of happy home life, and touches of genuine and unforced humor, or in which, despite the painful termination, there is less attempt to gratify the morbid love for "harrowing" sensations which too many similar works of the day appeal to. The writer tells a melancholy tale in a way that implies either heartfelt sympathy with characters in real life, whom similar misfortunes have befallen, or a most delicately artistic power of commanding the interest of the reader on behalf of the creatures of his own imagination. The plot, though slight in comparison with those of the more ambitious works of fiction of the day, and mainly based upon the baseness and treachery of one individual, is ingeniously constructed, and embodies one or two decidedly novel situations. Its nature, however, is such that to give any outline of it would be unfair alike to the author and intending reader. We can mention, however, that the scene is laid partly in New-York and partly in a group of country residences on the banks of the Hudson, and that the *couleur locale* is admirably sustained throughout. No indication whatever is given on the title-page, or in the book itself, of the name of the author, but we may be allowed to express a hope that, at no distant period, it may be revealed in connection with another work of fiction, as full of originality and genuine merit as that now before us.

—*Life Below*: In Seven Poems. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) A species of explanatory introduction which accompanies this work, and expresses in plain prose the gist of the regular poetical introduction which certainly stands in need of some such process, tells us that "the plot is laid in a country village, during the time of our recent war. An aged author and reformer, who has allowed his amanuensis to enter the army, dictates the different poems, which relate his own personal history, to different characters in the village who volunteer to assist him. Although very comprehensive in its range of thought, the work is indirectly a picture and a defence of free institutions, social, political and religious."

This aged author, "not all unmoved by consciousness of power," proposed to relate

> "Some tales of life
> Which yet should be the tales of more than one,
> For they should be of soul-life, not of sense,
> Our deeds extern are transient."

The tales relate to seven phases of life, so numbered:

> "Like to the seven days that mark the week,
> Of scales, men trace in music, stars and plants,
> And dream in heavens, hells and worlds."

And entitled "Choosing," "Daring," "Doubting," "Learning," "Loving," "Serving," and "Watching," and each ushered in by a prelude representing one of the seven notes in the scale—*Do, re, mi*, &c. We have given a sufficient idea of the ambitious character and wide scope of the work, and cordially recommend all who deem "free institutions, social, political and religious," in need of a defence, comprised in three hundred pages of mystic-spasmodic poetry, and who find human life below long enough—or the literary "Life Below" short enough—to read it. All others we leave to the exercise of their own unbiased opinion.

—*Blindpits; a Story of Scottish Life*. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This story with an odd name, is written in that firm and matter-of-fact manner which is so much the Scottish style of story-telling, and which contrasts so remarkably with the gushing, glowing and sensational novels of so many of our American writers, and of the English also, in a certain degree, though not so much. The scenes are all presented in a very natural way, the delineations are very off-hand and happy, and the story has such a domestic interest that they who begin to read it will be anxious to follow the very lifelike fortunes of the heroine and her two lovers to the end.

—*The Texas Almanac* for 1869 and Emigrant's Guide to Texas, published by W. & D. RICHARDSON & CO., Galveston, presents in a convenient form a large amount of valuable statistics relating to that State. These present the profits arising from agriculture, stock-raising and wool-growing, the commercial and railroad interests of the State, the extent of its manufactures and its mineral resources. The publication, which has now reached its twelfth annual number, will be valuable not only to the citizens of the State and those contemplating removing thither, but also to all who have business relations with its people.

—*United States Register, or Blue Book, for* 1869. Mr. J. DISTURNELL has published, in neat form, the *Blue Book*, which contains a list of all the principal officers of the Government, their stations and their salaries. It also contains the census of 1860, and much valuable political and statistical information regarding the United States. For sale by the American News Company.

Musical Notes.

W. A. POND & CO. have just brought out a new work by Mr. WILLIAM MASON. The composition in question is entitled "The So-So Polka," and affords evidence of the skillful treatment of a rather unsubstantial subject by a very competent musician. The same firm has issued besides "L'Attaque d'Amour," a characteristic morceau by A. LOESCHHORN, and two additions to their collection known as "The Spirit of Burlesque." The first of these is called "Hamlet, (not the Prince of Denmark) Smiling in the Vale," and is neither more nor less than a succession of English words tacked to the music of a Danish national air, bearing (if we mistake not) the [illegible] name of "[illegible]," of which a version has been current in England since the marriage of the Princess of Wales. The appropriateness of the words has, however, very little to do with the quality or character of the piece, which is written in a three-four *tempo di marcia*, and is decidedly novel and pleasing in rhythm. The second new number of "The Spirit of Burlesque," is the song, "Up in a Balloon." Among the other productions bearing the imprint of POND & CO., are the letter-song from "La Périchole"—happily credited to OFFENBACH, though rebaptized "A Poor Girl's Heart," a graceful *adagio* melody by CHARLES GOUNOD, called "Longing," and finally an awkward setting to music, by STEPHEN C. MASSETT, of a familiar and sturdy poem, now yclept "Clear the Way; or the Song of the Pacific Railroad."

Among the latest publications of L. DACHAUER & CO., we notice an agreeable fantaisie transcription of "La Périchole," by L. DACHAUER, introducing the letter song, the song of "L'Espagnol et la jeune Indienne," and the incognito couplets of the Viceroy, all gracefully arranged for the piano and bound together by phrases of a few bars, each selected from other portions of the opera. Besides, the firm have issued the letter song from the same work, the Griserie arietta, and the verses with the refrain, "Que les hommes sont bêtes." From "L'Œil Crevé," DACHAUER & Co. have selected for publication a potpourri, by G. C. ABEL, embracing as principal motives the duet in the first act for tenor and soprano, and the vivacious rondo *à la valse*, commencing "Menniserie, charpenterie;" and, finally, a waltz on the letter air, and a galop of a pleasing and spirited character.

THE TARIFF—MR. WELLS ON SALT

Salt Not a Monopoly—Price Not Advanced in Proportion—Mr. Wells' Mistake—Industry is the Source of Wealth and Should be Protected.

THE BRECHES, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

The New-York *Evening Post* quotes a paragraph from Mr. WELLS' report in the following style:

> "Salt is one of the necessaries of life. It is manufactured in the United States chiefly by two great corporations, the Syracuse Salt Company and the Saginaw Salt Company. These monopolists have persuaded Congress to let them oppress the people for a period of nearly seven years, since 1862. They now want to turn the screws a little—or rather a good deal—tighter. Mr. WELLS remarks, in his official report:
>
> 'When we consider how, through the indispensable use of this article, an increase of its price (from twenty-three cents per bushel in 1861 to forty-eight cents in 1868) has come home to the whole people.'"

I am sorry to see Mr. WELLS meddling with the tariff, especially when he seems to know very little about it. The whole of the above statement is a gross misrepresentation, and common justice requires it should be corrected. It has been noticed in the *Tribune*, but not fully.

1. There is no monopoly held by Syracuse and Saginaw, nor any approach to one. Pomeroy, (Ohio,) is one of the largest salt manufacturing places in the United States, with a power of indefinite expansion. There are now made at Pomeroy from two to three millions of bushels of salt a year, and new works are constantly erected. On the Kanhawa were formerly made immense quantities; and also on the Conemaugh, in Pennsylvania; but the water at Pomeroy is very strong, and has mainly superseded the other places.

2. There is no oppression of the people by the Salt duty any more than there is by the Excise law of New-York. It is simple humbug to call it so. Mr. WELLS says the price was 23 cents in 1861, and 48 cents in 1868. Not so at all. In December, 1868, salt had reached at Cincinnati 48 cents, much higher, I think, than in the previous year; but it was in currency. The price, as compared with 1861, was only 35 cents. The rise in salt was, in fact, less than in the common products of the country, upon which there was no duty. Mr. WELLS has been very unfortunate in the example he has taken to show the evil of the tariff. He could have succeeded much better with some other things. But this is not all. He has not stated the facts about salt in any way correctly. The following are the prices of salt, at Cincinnati, in August of 1862, 1863, and 1864, in gold:

In 1862	35 cents per bushel.
In 1863	32 cents per bushel.
In 1864	30 cents per bushel.

Now you perceive at once that there has been no considerable rise in salt in consequence of the tariff, and certainly none greater than in the ordinary products of the country. The fact is that the price of salt in the interior of the country has not depended on the tariff at all. Not a pound of butter or pork has been dearer on account of the tariff. How much salt does Mr. WELLS suppose there is in a pound of butter or a pound of pork? If he will analyze it he will find that he and the *Evening Post* have made themselves very ridiculous.

The price of a bushel of salt, according to Mr. WELLS, is forty-eight cents. There are fifty pounds in a bushel, and a pound of salt is less than a cent. Now does Mr. WELLS suppose there is a quarter of a pound or an ounce of salt in a pound of pork or butter? There is not a mill's worth of salt in a pound of butter! And now I hope Mr. WELLS and the *Evening Post* will sleep in peace with the knowledge that the people are not oppressed with the salt duty. If the Free Traders would take the trouble sometimes to consult facts instead of imagination, they would cease to be the most unreasoning and ridiculous people in the country.

3. I have no interest whatever in manufactures or commerce, nor any desire to exalt either of them. But I know two things: the first is that this country must have as large a revenue as it can get from the tariff on importations; and I know that the raising of the tariff has produced more revenue. This, in my mind, is conclusive. If I could get more revenue by doubling the tariff, I would double it. One of the strongest arguments and continually-reiterated objections of the Free Traders is already exploded beyond redemption. You will find, by turning back to the free-trade organs a few years since, that they insisted that raising the tariff would diminish the imports, and thus diminish the revenue. What is the fact? We have raised the tariff more than fifty per cent., and we have increased the imports and doubled the revenue! Thus has gone by the board one of those fallacies which seemed plausible enough, but which only imposed upon ignorant men. When a distinguished officer of the Government undertakes to show that the people are oppressed by a duty on salt, which don't amount to ten cents on a hundred pounds of salt pork, I think it is time to look into the figures a little and see if the Government is really to go on moonshine. I shall take the liberty of looking into Mr. WELLS' Report. Giving a mere glance to it, I saw some things which I very much liked; and I hope that there are not other blunders, like this salt business.

It is by industry only, in every department of life, that we can pay debts or increase wealth. We cannot get out of debt by swapping jackets. I lay down this proposition as incontrovertible—that whatever stimulates industry is beneficial to the country. I care nothing about prices because they are paid and received in our own country. If you can raise more corn, or make more yards of cloth, or more bushels of salt, you are benefited so much more. If you can make the idle men work; if you can make your fashionable people do something useful in life; if you can put your gamblers and drinkers to labor in State Prisons, and if you can put the whole race of Wall-street speculators to shoemaking or any decent trade, you will thus benefit the the whole country. Industry is the great source of arts, wealth and civilization, and if the tariff stimulates [illegible] and puts men to work [illegible] the country [illegible] more good than all the merchandise ever imported into it. What [illegible] the condition of [illegible] without the thousands of factories which adorn New-England and New-York? And why should the operatives of those factories be compelled to labor at the pauper wages of Europe? Our people are justly entitled to the higher wages of their free and independent condition.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The General Assembly—The Message of the Governor—The Course of the Legislature—Supposed Advice of Gen. Grant—The Ogeechee Troubles—Yankee Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 17, 1869.

The telegraph has already conveyed the intelligence that the General Assembly of Georgia met on Wednesday, 13th inst., and adjourned to Friday, 15th, when the Governor's message was sent in and read, and before this can reach its destination the contents of the message will have been made known to all whom it may concern.

It had been rumored during the week that the Governor's message would be a "salty document"—would demand the restoration of the negro members to the seats from which they were excluded, or "threaten to quit" in case of non-compliance—would tell the Legislature that they were an illegal body whom he could not officially recognize, &c., &c.; and various as were the rumors, still more varied as to the reports as to what the Legislature might, could, would or ought to do with the message and the Governor. I went to the House of Representatives, therefore, on Friday morning, to hear "the salty document," and see what the Legislature would really do, fully expecting to witness a scene quite novel in the history of legislative proceedings. Soon after the opening prayer was concluded, the Governor's Secretary delivered "a message and documents in writing," which the clerk commenced immediately to read with that peculiar tone and emphasis which clerks of Legislatures all employ on such occasions, and which prove that in their education the art of rhetoric has been somewhat neglected. Had the message been one from JO. BROWN, in the heydey of his popularity, it could not have been listened to with more respectful attention or composure. I did not remark a gesture of dissent, or the slightest movement of impatience on the part of a single Democrat, but it is due to the truth of history to state that when the reading of the message was concluded, the impression seemed to be universal that it *was* a "salty document." The question then arose, "what will they do with it?" The ordinary course of referring it to the several committees, and referring that part which related to the Governor's memorial to Congress, and the causes which moved him thereto, to the "Committee on the Republic," was not considered to be appropriate, and finally, after some debate of the quietest and least exciting character, the whole message was referred to a special committee of ten, five of whom are Democrats, "dyed in the wool," and five Radicals, of whom Mr. J. E. BRYANT is one.

But although the demeanor of the Legislature was calm, and not an excited or angry word was spoken, it is evident that an immense majority of both branches of the General Assembly will decidedly refuse to adopt the Executive advice,—agree that all should be unseated or rather excluded temporarily, who cannot take the test oath, and then, reversing their judgment as to the eligibility of the negro, recall the excluded darkies to the seats from which they were excluded. The opinion is very generally expressed, and several moderate Republicans concur in it, that the State having been fully admitted under the Reconstruction acts by Congress, and Congress having thus given its sanctioning seal to all the precedent proceedings, the Legislature cannot wipe out and begin anew; that the Senate and House have severally the sole right to judge of the qualifications of their members, free from all revision or interference from any other body or individual, whether executive, legislative, or judicial; that the proposition to refer the matter to the Courts is impracticable and absurd, so far as the action of the Legislature is concerned; and that the course which Mr. BULLOCK has pursued and that which he recommends the General Assembly to adopt are in the highest degree reprehensible, if not coming within the category of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The Committee will certainly not agree in their report. The Democrats will surely make a "salty" report, in which BULLOCK will receive some pretty hard knocks, and it is probable that the Republicans will not agree among themselves, as some are as much opposed to BULLOCK as they are to the Democrats, while others will heartily concur in the views of the Governor. The majority of the sensible Democrats whom I have met would be glad to have the question—Is a negro under the new Constitution of Georgia eligible to office?—decided by the Courts, and would agree to make a case and bring it up for final adjudication, and many go further, and would be willing, if the Supreme Court, on such a case made, should decide that the negro is eligible, to see the Legislature reverse its action and admit colored members. But they cannot see how it is possible for the Legislature to submit its action to be reviewed by a coördinate branch of the Government, or how the Judicial Department could take jurisdiction of the question if referred.

A dispatch from Mr. NELSON TIFT, M. C., to three citizens of Georgia, which was published in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday, caused a great deal of excitement, because it purported to convey the advice of Gen. GRANT to the Legislature, to the effect that the best thing to do is to refer the negro eligibility question to the Supreme Court, and then adjourn. Nothing else was talked about. Did Gen. GRANT tell TIFT to write the telegram? Did TIFT understand what Gen. GRANT said? Was not TIFT's conversation with Gen. GRANT merely casual, and not intended to be communicated as his advice? All these questions were asked and discussed, and at length the impression prevailed that Gen. GRANT might have remarked that it would be perhaps the best thing the Legislature could do to settle the negro question before the Courts and then adjourn, but that he did not desire to dictate any course of action or even to give advice directly. Those residing here who know Gen. GRANT best are positive that he never intended to counsel the Legislature.

Gen. SIBLEY's report as to the Ogeechee disturbances does not give satisfaction; indeed it is very generally condemned as one-sided and unfair, and as suppressing all the facts which prove the outrages of the negroes upon the persons and property of the whites. I have good reason to believe that Gen. MEADE is much dissatisfied with the report, and that he has directed Gen. SIBLEY to make a fuller and more detailed report, especially in relation to the alleged destruction of property on the plantations, the gutting of the Middleton dwelling-house, &c., all of which is reported by persons who accompanied the troops sent to put down the riot, but none of which is mentioned by Gen. SIBLEY. Perfectly reliable persons who have witnessed the scene of the disturbance report the most wanton destruction of property, and while they regard Sheriff DONNER as a poor devil whose pusillanimity was a main cause of the trouble, declare positively that the origin of the riot was not a quarrel between some planters and their [illegible] to the division of the crop, but really an armed insurrection of the negroes with a view to plunder. I know that Gen. MEADE does not think that the negroes are innocent of any crime, or that they were driven to it by any wrong or injustice. My own information condemns the Sheriff as a fool and a coward, but states positively that there were well-armed bands of negroes on these plantations, and that when Col. WILLIAMS and his troops marched to the Ogeechee to investigate the matter he was halted on the way by the negro outposts, and only allowed to proceed after the headquarters became satisfied that he was a United States officer. Gen. MEADE is determined to get the truth and the whole truth. He certainly has no leaning to white rioters, nor does he desire to exculpate the real originators of the disturbance. If the planters are guilty, he will say so distinctly, and if the negroes are the transgressors, he will so declare. He knows that the planters' houses have been gutted, defiled, and plundered, and he wants to know why the report is silent on that branch of the investigation.

The new legislative halls in this city, constructed within the last four months out of the roofless shell of the embryo but abandoned "Opera House," are a triumph of Yankee enterprise, energy, skill and taste. Within the time I have mentioned the building, of which nothing but the bare walls was completed, has been finished, large, commodious, well lighted and well ventilated halls for the Senate and House of Representatives have been constructed and beautifully finished; ample accommodation for the Governor, Committees of both Houses, the Attorney General, and all the officers of the Government, has been provided and the Supreme Court and its officers are handsomely accommodated with a fine court-room and rooms for the judges, reporters, &c. The Messrs. KIMBALL, of sleeping-car notoriety, are the authors and finishers of this architectural feat. I learn that their title and the building is considered defective, and that the lawyers are going to have a joyous time over it, the claimants and the KIMBALLS being well supplied with legal tenders.

QUONDAM.

Reorganization of the Medical Department of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be pleased to publish the accompanying letter acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the *Globe* of the 8th instant, containing "The remonstrance of JOSEPH LANMAN, Rear Admiral, and several captains, commanders, lieutenants, &c., in the navy, earnestly remonstrating against the passage of a bill now pending to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the navy," presented in the Senate by Mr. FESSENDEN on the 7th.

"But for the imputation of unworthy motives to the corps, of which I am a member, I should say nothing of the "remonstrance," nor question the propriety of the memorialists in making it, for the reason assigned, or any other. If they thought "the measure altogether objectionable and opposed to the best interests of the service," it was proper that they should say so, particularly as other line officers had expressed to surgeons an opposite opinion, among them Admiral FARRAGUT, in the two subjoined letters:

I desire, Mr. Speaker, at this time, to sustain the principle and the features of this bill by the highest authority which I can bring before this House, and that is a letter from the grand old hero, Admiral FARRAGUT, which has been placed in my hands this morning, and which exhibits in that brave and distinguished officer of the line a sense of justice as broad and ample as his hard-earned fame and glory. I will ask the Clerk to read first an original letter from Admiral FARRAGUT, and then a certified copy of a letter, both recommending the principle of this bill to the favorable consideration of Congress, and recognizing plainly and fully the propriety of its details.

The Clerk read as follows:

NO. 113 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have read with great care the bill entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the navy," and, as far as I have been able to discover, it appears to be drawn up in a spirit of fairness and justice to all, and affords to the higher officers of the medical corps employment on shore after having obtained a certain grade. I do not hesitate to say that I approve of the principal features of the bill, but would insert in the third section, which refers to the employment of the different grades, "except in time of war," when all officers should be available for sea or other service, at the discretion of the Department.

I am, very truly, yours,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

Surgeon JAMES C. PALMER, United States Navy.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have carefully read over the bill "for the reorganization of the medical corps of the navy, making higher grades," &c., and I find no objections, except that in time of war all persons should be available for duty, only retaining their relative rank in their own corps. Without this clause the service of some of the most efficient medical officers might be lost to the Government when most essential. I am aware that such might not be the case, as they would no doubt volunteer; but while legislating, it is best to provide for it on the face of the bill, although I am happy to say that, from my own experience, war is the time when I have always found the medical officers ready and willing to do their duty, without regard to personal risk, and it gives me special pleasure to refer to your case in Mobile Bay, where you, in the little *Loyall*, carried my orders around the fleet for the ships to run the ram *Tennessee* down, which you did with cheerfulness and alacrity.

I sent the other note to accompany the bill, and this only to explain the objection to leaving the war clause out.

Very truly, yours,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

Surgeon JAMES C. PALMER, United States Navy.

I am very sorry to see manifested by Admiral JOSEPH LANMAN, and some other officers of the line of the navy, sentiments which are far from creditable to their discernment, intelligence, or fraternal feelings; and, although the memorial contains no argument, it will, no doubt, influence the opinions of legislators, especially of those who are very slightly, if at all, interested in the question it opposes.

The memorialists assert, in general terms, that the proposed measure is adverse to the "best interests of the service," but without indicating what, in their opinion, those interests are.

In the second paragraph Congress is told that the pretensions of the staff are exaggerated, and that they seek "an inordinate rank for their own personal aggrandizement," and in this they are "regardless of the injury done to the service generally." If these charges are true, they are serious; but as they are not sustained by even the formality of a specification or illustration of the nature of the injury which the measure will inflict upon "the line," which is synonymous with the term "the service" in the construction given by all who concur with the memorialists, they may be declared to be without foundation in truth. On the contrary, the measure must favorably influence the condition of the naval service, for, while it abates nothing from the legitimate authority, rank, or pay of "the line," or of those of the staff, it is calculated to restore harmony by settling a too long vexed question. It will benefit all who, while on duty afloat or on shore, may be sick or hurt, by attracting to the medical staff, and retaining in it some of the best qualified members of the medical profession, and thus securing reliable and skilled assistance at all times for officers and men in the navy prostrated by wounds or disease. So unpopular now in the medical profession of the United States is the navy, and so little attractive, that there are more than fifty vacancies in the naval medical staff, and very few candidates respectably qualified to fill them.

The arrogant tone of the memorial is not calculated to allure young and well-educated medical men to enter or join a community in which they are to be held to be without any merits or rights which officers of the line are bound to recognize or respect on the same principles that those of the staff are bound to applaud the merits and respect the rights of officers of the line—that is, arbitrary statutes, and the arbitrary habits which inure to men who conceive themselves to be possessed of a lawful right to exercise unlimited power over all placed within the bounds of their command. Where such a conception has practical existence with one class in a community composed of several classes, it seems to be no more than just that the powerless classes should be shielded by arbitrary statutes from the effects of any aggressive disposition manifested by those in power toward those who are now without even the power of self-defence in a lawful manner.

Men who derive their official authority from the same source of power, and upon whom are equally imposed the same kind of obedience, modes of acting and thinking, as well as the same character of costume, while exposed to the same perils and vicissitudes of life, are very apt to aspire to the same kind of remuneration for their services, and to appreciate in the same manner the forms of distinction customarily awarded to the strongest class of their community, although the same men differently circumstanced would consider them utterly valueless. The medical man in the army, from experience and association, learns the value of rank—that is, a definite position relatively to every other person in the military service—but placed in the House of Representatives, or in the Senate of the United States, naval rank in his eyes has no value whatever. No Senator or member of the House, or lawyer, statesman, or scientist, in his career labors assiduously in his vocation in hopes of winning for his reward a legal right to be of the same rank as a commodore, or even of an rear-admiral or admiral in the navy. A distinction of this nature to a man out of the naval service is simply worthless, or perhaps, absurd; but in it, so highly prized is rank, that officers of the line have been heard to assert, in most emphatic terms, that they would die in defending its rights.

But officers of the medical staff, as well as those of other staff corps, have learned from "the line" to appreciate the value of rank in the navy; and they have also learned, from some other source however, to believe implicitly that merits of all kinds are brothers, and in the same community or organization are equally entitled to remunerative rewards and distinctions of the same nature. Their faith in this doctrine is so firm that it cannot be shaken by the assumption that "the line" is the whole navy, and to it exclusively belong all the merits, all the distinctions and all the rewards, as well as all the honors and glory won by the joint efforts of men who, though not of the line, are recognized nevertheless to be honest, intelligent, skillful, brave and patriotic. [illegible] conferring their own claims, they wish not to [illegible] others in any degree. They cheerfully [illegible] the merits of the line, and rejoice that its [illegible] by the staff, have deservedly won [illegible] public approbation.

In [illegible] paragraph of the memorial it is [illegible] that the giving of rank to the staff of the navy [illegible] the line only because "the value of any distinction is necessarily lessened by every addition to the number of those who enjoy it." Although the assertion may be true in itself, its application in the premises is fallacious.

The grades of line officers included in naval organization, were not created as modes of distinction of the officers, but to classify, and define, and designate, in a general way, the kinds of duty and degrees of responsibility belonging to each class; the relative position or rank in the grade is, to some extent, the measure of the officer's relative degree of authority. The grade of commodore, or of rear-admiral is respectable, independently of the number in the grade. Rear-Admiral JOSEPH LANMAN would be no more respectable as the only Rear-Admiral in the navy than he is now, being one of the six-and-twenty of the title. Nor would he be less distinguished than he is, were he in a grade of 100 Rear-Admirals. If the numbers in a grade really constitute a sliding scale of merit or distinction, and this sort of distinction alone is satisfactory, then, for the sake of FARRAGUT's fame, none should be so ungenerous as to be willing, even in thought, to aspire to the grade of Admiral. Yet I venture to suppose that not one of the Rear-Admirals on the active or reserved lists would decline to be placed in the grade of Admiral, because such association might dim FARRAGUT's renown.

Those memorialists seem to forget that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral were created for no other purpose than to distinguish—to recognize the transcendant merits of the gentlemen selected to fill them.

The fourth paragraph of the memorial is a tissue of mere assertion of opinion, unsustained by argument of any kind. The opinion is erroneous, and without truth in every particular, measured by my experience. "Invasion of the cabin by a crowd of staff officers," and an effort to escape from obedience of legitimate orders, are alleged to be enveloped in the measure proposed to reorganize the Medical Department.

The aristocratic sentiment lies at the bottom of these objections; and this aristocracy is as insincere as aristocracy always is, while contending against right and justice to maintain exclusive advantage and privileges. The professed spirit of brotherhood which individual line officers declare exists for those of the staff flies away when they would be benefited by its countenance of support.

MEDICUS.

TRAGEDY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A Strange Story of Love and Crime—History of the Affairs as Given by the Wife of the Murderer.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 17.

The most interesting tragedy that has been enacted in the city for many years, and one which awakens the discussion of those problems upon which society rests, has occurred during the past week, and still agitates the mind of the public. It is a question which involved, as contended, the honor of a family upon one side, and which, on the other, cost a young man of talent, fortune and position, his life. We have already given some account of the killing of Mr. SALVADOR FERNANDEZ, on Wednesday night, by LOUIS MARTIN. As the subject still remains the only one upon which the public appears much interested, and as the evidence of the various witnesses at the Coroner's inquest appeared obscure and to some extent conflicting, we endeavor to give a clear account of the facts:

About one year before the war, Mr. LOUIS MARTIN, a young man then about 25 years of age, and a jeweler by occupation, contracted a marriage with the daughter of Mme. LEVIELLE, of France. Mme. CAMILLE MARTIN, his wife, who is now at the most not more than 22 years of age, was at that time said to be one of the handsomest girls in that district. The mother, according to all accounts, spared no expenses or pains either in education or in supplying the numberless whims of an only child. Her manners and appearance indicated a woman somewhat capricious and passionate by nature, and whose ideas had been affected by the imaginative authors of her mother's tongue.

The homicide occurred on Wednesday night, at about 7:30 o'clock, up to which hour MARTIN had been in his store. At that hour rumor has it that a negro, who had been on the watch near MARTIN's residence, came and informed him that FERNANDEZ was in the neighborhood of his residence. MARTIN's own statement is that the meeting was accidental. At the time the two men actually came together FERNANDEZ was seated on the steps exactly opposite MARTIN's house. MARTIN appears to have had a clasp knife, according to the statement of witnesses, about five or six inches long. The first thing heard of the difficulty was the exclamation made by FERNANDEZ, of "Assassin." Subsequently to this exclamation FERNANDEZ fired three shots. The exclamation made by FERNANDEZ would seem to indicate that he had been already stabbed. This statement is, however, strongly contradicted by several of the witnesses. MARTIN was seen, at some time during the struggle—either before inflicting any blows, as contended by his friends, or after one or two of the shots had been fired, to retreat several steps and stoop, in avoiding the shots, almost to the gutter. Subsequently he sprung upon the body of FERNANDEZ, then prostrate, according to the statement of LUCHET. According to SNAER's statement, FERNANDEZ seems afterward to have retreated toward Canal-street, uttering cries of murder, and when near the corner of Damaine and St. Claude streets, fell, for the last time, in the arms of Mr. BOZONIER. A fact to be kept in mind, in understanding the difficulty, is, that the room of FERNANDEZ was very close to, or, according to some accounts, adjoining the residence of MARTIN. His presence in the neighborhood did not, therefore, ordinarily appear singular, and the contiguity of the two residences accounted for the frequency of the interviews.

Below is given the statement of Mme. MARTIN, as to what had preceded the tragedy:

STATEMENT OF MME. CAMILLE MARTIN.

"From the time I was eight years of age I knew SALVADOR FERNANDEZ, and from that time we were raised up as children together. We were strongly attached at the commencement of the war, although I was then very young, and neither of us then dreamed of loving anyone else. After the city was captured by the Federal army, SALVADOR ran the blockade and went to Havana. He subsequently succeeded in entering the Confederacy, and remained in service until peace as Lieutenant. It was while he was thus absent that I heard that he had been killed in some battle; and, after giving way to the grief naturally suggested by his death, I thought myself absolved from the attachment which had previously existed between us. Subsequently I accepted the hand of Mr. LOUIS MARTIN. The first time I saw SALVADOR was after the war, and at the time I was about embarking for Matamoras. My husband had already become established in business there, and I was going thither to rejoin him. Just as I was crossing the levee SALVADOR met me. It was the first time I had seen him for years; and he showed by his attitude and manner that he loved me as much as ever. I told him, when he asked me what I was about to do, that I was then on my way to Matamoras. He reproached me with having married during his absence, and begged me not to go. I explained to him that I thought that he was dead. He said that in that case I ought not to have survived him, or that at least I ought not to have married anyone else. Finding that I was about going to Mexico, he begged me not to sail in the *Harrison*—the vessel upon which my passage was already engaged—but to accept a cabin and berth upon a schooner belonging to himself or to a near relation. He stated that in case I should be willing to travel in this way, that everything should be placed at my disposal, free of charge. I explained that I was under the protection of a relative, and that his proposal was simply impossible. I then bade him adieu—the vessel set sail, and I reached Matamoras in safety. After arriving there, I received a letter from SALVADOR, telling me that he would soon rejoin me. I promptly wrote back word that he must do nothing of the sort; that the country was a miserable one, that I myself was weary with it, and that I would shortly return to the city. It was not a great while after that I did return. When I again saw him I was in conversation with a lady friend. Without paying any attention to her, he passed between us, turning his back upon her. I remonstrated and pointed out his apparent rudeness to my friend. He gave as his excuse that he was so agitated and happy at seeing me that he had forgotten every one else. "Some time after, on Mardi Gras night, we met at the ball given at the New Opera House."

[As to what occurred at this ball it appears from the statements of third parties that an adopted daughter of Mme. LAVIELLE had gone with CAMILLE to the ball, and that in one of the loges occupied by MARTIN and his wife SALVADOR FERNANDEZ had entered and paid marked attention to Mme. MARTIN. According to the statement of Mme. CAMILLE, MARTIN, FERNANDEZ in the course of a warm dispute had been struck by MARTIN. Be this as it may, when the adopted daughter returned home she reported to Mme. LAVIELLE that she would never go to another ball with her daughter CAMILLE again—that she was *extravagante*, too light-headed, and had acted all the evening, at sight of FERNANDEZ, as if out of her senses.]

The statement of Mme. MARTIN is resumed:

"We subsequently met at the National Theatre, and some difficulty again occurred between M. MARTIN and FERNANDEZ. SALVADOR and I had gone to the supper-room together and drank a bottle of wine. M. MARTIN became incensed at this and demanded an explanation. SALVADOR then stated that he had known me from a child; that he had always stood toward me as a sister—and that he would eat, speak and drink with me when he pleased. Something was then said about the parties descending to the banquette to settle the difficulty then and there. The matter, as near as recollected, ended at the interposition of friends.

We never became really lovers until St. Joseph's night following. At that time I begged SALVADOR when we met to end our friendship; that he was really crazy, and acting like a madman, and would inevitably ruin us both. He refused. He said that he would love me as long as he had life, and both upon that occasion and afterward declared that neither I nor himself should ever survive a separation. Indeed, more than one time he proposed that we should both take poison together, and abandon life in each other's company. He had many singularities in this respect, which I never could understand, and which made me wonder where he could have obtained them.

After the ball last mentioned, he was never willing that I should go out unless in his company. He was continually telling me that he never went to any reception upon my account, and was unwilling that I should go where I was not attended, or certain of meeting him. When I went to the theatre or any place of amusement he always followed, and when I went out at night to visit at any private house he also attended me. Upon such occasions I started from home with a child as an escort, and SALVADOR would always be certain to rejoin me. The principal trouble with him was his constant jealousy. He wished me to leave my husband, reside with some of my relations and friends, and obtain a divorce.

About two months ago SALVADOR hearing that there was to be a wedding to which I was invited, and to which he was not, protested strongly against my attending. Among other arguments he used to induce me to remain away, he threatened to throw vitriol or some substance upon my dress just as I entered the house. Becoming out of patience at what he expected, I told him I would go and amuse myself if I had to go there and dance in my petticoats. Subsequently, however, when the time came, I did not go, and so I remained away together with all my family that would have gone with me.

I saw SALVADOR almost every day; he was continually passing and repassing. The last time I ever met him was a few moments before his death. At that time I told him it was impossible for me to see him that evening, and begged him to go away. He did so, but only went across the street to sit down upon the steps of a colored man's door. Why he did so I could not understand. While he was sitting there my husband, who was expecting to collect some money from a negro that had been owing him, passed along and recognized SALVADOR. I did not see the difficulty, but I was subsequently told by my husband that he had stopped on seeing SALVADOR and asked him if his name was FERNANDEZ. S. had then replied "No! there's my name," and had drawn and discharged a revolver at the same moment. From what had been told me, and what I knew of FERNANDEZ's character, I believe that he had fired first.

At the time that the disturbance actually took place, I had commenced undressing by the fire, and was taking off my shoes and stockings when my attention was called to the difficulty. I never for a moment suspected who the parties were. I thought it was simply the discharge of a fire-cracker that I heard and ran to the door. Subsequently MARTIN entered the house and embraced me—telling me that he had met FERNANDEZ, and had killed him on my account. I lost my senses at the news and scarcely knew what I said."

[One of the Coroner's witnesses, HENRY LEAUMONT, when off the stand stated that the remarks of Mme. MARTIN at the time were: "You have killed MIMOUCHE—I loved and lived for him and will die for him," with similar exclamations suggested by grief.]

"I did not at the time fully believe that SALVADOR was dead—I did not believe it until the next day when I had seen the papers, and had spoken with Deputy Coroner ESPINOLA. It was this fact which caused me to visit his house (where I was told that the body lay) at an early hour in the morning. It was this ignorance which caused me to subsequently ask the Deputy Coroner to tell me about SALVADOR—whether he was dead or alive.

As for M. MARTIN, he never doubted, or showed that he doubted, of my love at any time during our marriage. On the very evening that the homicide had been committed, before leaving the house, I had told him of a dream that I had the night previous, in which I had fancied myself dead. As that time he had protested that such an event could not happen, or if it did, that his body should be cut into a coffin for my remains."

As to the homicide which, it is needless to state, has excited extraordinary interest, not only in the Second District, but all over the city, the accused, LOUIS MARTIN, still remains in prison, and will in a few days undergo preliminary examination before Recorder GASTINEL. Both the cause of the party charged with the crime, and the deceased, will probably be strongly urged and sustained by their friends, and it is probable that the case will be long remembered, as well from the interest shown in the prosecution and defence, as from that of the other extraordinary facts connected with the case.

West Virginia.

Gov. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, thus refers to the advancement of that State:

> "The State has been organized a little short of six years, yet within that time some progress has been made within our borders. Created in the midst of a civil strife, from the devastating effects of which some sections of our State have scarcely yet recovered, we find that the population has increased more than fifty thousand; something has been done toward developing the vast natural resources of our hills and valleys, and the wealth of the people has been increased; a free school system is being put into successful operation in our midst for the enlightenment and elevation of the masses of the people without regard to race or color, while two colleges, extending facilities for a thorough classical and scientific education have been added to that which already existed here; and now the organization is effected, the means believed to be within control, and the prospect most flattering for the completion through our State of the great national railway, leading from the Ohio River to the Chesapeake Bay; the influence of which must soon be felt in the development of one of the richest mineral regions in the country, in the rapid improvement of the whole southern portion of the State, and in adding greatly to the wealth of the people."

The Tobacco Frauds in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Jan. 21.

The verdict of the jury, rendered yesterday, in the case of 800 caddies of tobacco, declaring a large portion of it guilty of fraud, in not having paid revenue tax, and with being falsely branded, has given a modicum of satisfaction to the public. All of these 800 caddies bore the Government brand of "A. MCDONALD, U. S. Inspector," and 730 of them were of the August inspection. When this now ex-inspector was called upon to testify, he stated that he believed the branding to be genuine. Thereupon the counsel for the Government looked up the returns of MCDONALD of the amount of tobacco he had inspected, during his whole term of service, and the astounding fact was discovered that there were more of these 800 caddies branded on certain dates in August than this inspector had returned from every manufacturer in the city. And the prosecution proposed to show that there were thousands of other caddies, branded during the same time, that had been shipped elsewhere, but were overruled as to its relevancy. It was shown that there were nearly one hundred more caddies in this lot branded on the 12th of August, than MCDONALD had returned under that date for all the manufacturers in Cincinnati. On this point MCDONALD was recalled, and given an opportunity to explain the discrepancy, but he had no explanation to make, and left the stand in confusion.

Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held at the State House in Trenton on Thursday. The following letter from Gen. WASHINGTON, written to Rev. SAMUEL HAVEN, D. D., of Portsmouth, N. H., was presented to the Society by Mr. C. C. HAVEN:

MOUNT VERNON, March 10, 1787.

REVEREND SIR: Although I gave the greatest credence to your account of the talents and good behavior of Mr. LEAR, yet before I subscribed to them I was desirous of a little time to form my own judgment of both. To this, and to this only, you will be pleased to attribute my not acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 6th of May at an earlier period. It is with pleasure I now inform you that the deportment of this young gentleman since he has been a member of my family has been so perfectly proper and pleasing as to render him highly esteemed. Sensible that saying this to a gentleman who has discovered an interest in his welfare could not be unpleasing, is the cause of my giving you the trouble of this letter, at the same time that it affords me an opportunity of thanking you for the polite and affectionate wishes with which your letter is replete, and to assure you of the respect with which I am, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Republican, Jan. 21.

We understand that a caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly was held, yesterday afternoon, in the State Library, for the purpose of considering and harmonizing their action on the question of a Convention to amend the Constitution. The several bills, which have been introduced in the two Houses, were fully discussed, when it was finally voted to adopt the time for holding the election for delegates, named in the bill of Mr. EPLER, of the Senate; that is, the Tuesday after the first Monday of November next; and to fix the meeting of the Convention on the first Tuesday of December following. The consideration which induced the caucus to select November rather than April for the election, was the apprehension that it would be impossible to call out a full vote of the people in the Spring.

Queer Verdict in a Suit for Damages.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 20.

The most remarkable case we have heard of in the way of damages having been recovered, is that of CHESTNUT vs. HUGHES, in the Sixth District Court. The suit was instituted for damages done a boy on the property of the defendant. The child, it seems, had entered the premises of Mr. HUGHES, and was swinging on one of his gates, when, in some way, the gate fell and injured the youngster, whereupon his father brought suit for damages, and recovered in the sum of $3,000.

Of course Mr. HUGHES will appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court.

SYCEE SILVER.—Readers of Asiatic news are frequently puzzled by the occurrence of the term sycee silver, when Chinese matters are alluded to. The term is simply "shoe silver" when translated into English. The Chinese do not coin silver, as we do—or at least have not been accustomed to do so—but use the Mexican dollars as a medium of exchange, or sycee silver; that is to say, pure silver run into little oblong cakes, somewhat in the shape of a Chinese shoe, but more in form of an ordinary japanned or lacquered bread-tray, one piece fitting into another, so that they may be put up in long rolls or sticks and readily fastened together. This silver does not pass for a fixed value, so much a piece, like our money, but by weight, and merchants in the course of large transactions pay out or take in tons of it at a time. A small gold coin issued by the Chinese Government has recently made its appearance, and a copper coin worth one-thousandth of a dollar. Cash has been abandoned in the Empire for a thousand years at least.—*San Francisco Alta Californian*.

PROTESTANTISM.

Rev. Dr. Ewer's Sermon Last Evening in Answer to Rev. Dr. Hall.

Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, last evening, at his Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, preached a sermon in response to that of Rev. Dr. Hall, in which the latter argued that Protestantism is not a failure. Dr. Ewer said: When a huge structure, whose foundation has been long and secretly rotting, receives a shock from outside, it is not at all strange that, as it sways and cracks, the startled population within should suddenly thrust their heads out of its many windows, and in no very courteous phrase roundly abuse the unlucky wight that has had the temerity to disturb their tenement. Under such circumstances it is never well to open the mouth in reply. The mischief and its noisy result are sufficient. Protestantism has been attacked. The trepidation that has followed, the misrepresentations of our arguments and positions, the attempts to hoodwink the matter, the fact that people have made haste to reply who have not read what they purport to be answering, (deeming it sufficient that sacred Protestantism has been attacked—no matter how—for them to fly at the assailant,) the fact that other people have replied after reading catch sentences only of the attack, or mayhap single sermons of the course, the supercilious scorn of learned doctors of Protestant divinity, the impotent pity, the holy malediction and incompetent ridicule, have seemed to call for no other answer than silence. They were all evidence, sad and unmistakable, that something is rotten in the Denmark of Protestantism. Wisdom would have suggested entire quiet among the Protestants. This would at least have given them an appearance of security, and the world would not have been the wiser about the alarming state of their system. But the case, it seems, was too desperate for that. During their confusion everything said or written by them was utterly wide of the mark. But now, at last, the confusion being somewhat over, Protestantism, in the person of one of its eminent and learned divines, Dr. John Hall, has attempted a reply on the real merits of the case. This reply is printed in the *Independent*. The main charges, which, if true, are fatal, were twofold. The first was as follows, viz.: Once Protestantism so held the masses that they even fought and died for it, making central Europe resound with the noise of their struggles; but after three hundred years it has positively lost the hold it once had on the masses. The fact is, while Rome still believes in Romanism, nominal Protestants no longer believe in Protestantism. To such an extent is this the case, that with all their cries against Ritual, falsely calling it Popery, they nevertheless pay for building Rome's churches; they throng Rome's fairs, and spend their money freely; they fill the schools and nunneries with their children; with a "God bless you" they send her Sisters on her proselyting work all over our network of railroads with free tickets. Whether all this, and more, or whether any of it is right or wrong, it was not thus once, when Protestants really believed in Protestantism, and really disbelieved in Rome. And it is only an additional proof of the decay of Protestantism. But this first charge, the learned Doctor wisely abstains from touching. It is against the second charge that he thinks he can make out a case. That second charge is this, namely, that the fundamental principles of Protestantism issue logically in Unitarianism and Rationalism. This we have shown to be the case, by giving, in various ways, the logical steps from the Protestant premises down to the Rationalistic conclusion, showing how the two are linked together. We have shown how, if you start away with the premise, "The Bible and the Bible only for Christians," you reach the conclusion, "Every man a Bible unto himself;" if you start away with the Protestant idea of election, you reach the practical fact at last of immediation—of the destruction of mediation—of the rearing of Rationalism on the ruins of Christianity; if you start away with the Protestant idea—fiction, I should call it—of mediation, their *supposed* mediation dies out in a real immediation; if you start away with the Protestant denial of a Priesthood in the Church, it logically ends in the denial of the Priesthood of Christ; if you start away with their denial of the Eucharistic sacrifice, it ends in a denial of the sacrifice of Calvary. But I will not recapitulate the various sets of steps in which Protestantism has been shown to issue logically in a denial of Christianity, its Presbyterianism sliding down into the more logical Congregationalism, the latter sliding down into the still more logical Unitarianism, and the latter into the yet more logical infidelity. Try it any way you will and this is so. Try it another way than any I have before given. Here, for instance, is Christ, the fountain of authority and power. He gives authority to the Apostles. The Apostles establish a Ministry for the Church in three orders—Bishops, Priests and Deacons. The Bishops only receive authority from the Apostles, and, therefore, from Christ, the fountain to ordain to the Ministry and to perpetuate it. Priests have certain powers indeed, but they do not receive the authority to ordain. The ministry then perpetuates itself continuously through the Bishops for 1,500 years. But at last a priest or presbyter takes it upon himself to ordain presbyters to the ministry, and those ordained by him to ordain others. He had received no such power from the fountain head. But, he says, I'll take it upon myself to ordain presbyters anyhow, and so instead of the old apostolic government of Bishops receiving their authority from Christ, we will have a presbyterian government of the Church. Now what is the inevitable logical issue? Why, if the presbyters have a right to assume this power, the people have just as much right to assume a similar power, and the people in the Church begin at last to say, "By what right do these presbyters and ruling elders govern us, that we do not have equally with them?" The fact is, neither of them have any right to ordain, for no such power descended to either of them from the fountain head. But if the presbyters have any right in assuming to rule, the body of the congregation have at least an equal right, and it is much more satisfactory to them to have a voice in the matter. Indeed if God, or one directly authorized by Him, is not to rule them, surely it is right and fair that they should rule themselves, and not be ruled by presbyters, who are mere men like themselves, and so the congregation rise in their might over the usurpers, and demand that they themselves shall rule the Church. They are perfectly logical in their false conclusion, if you grant the Presbyterian false premise; thus you have Presbyterianism developing logically into Congregationalism. But it is not necessary that I go on and show further how "low ministry" carries logically in its train "low sacraments," and how "low sacraments" are followed by "low Christ," and "low Christ" by "low Bible," till at last you enter Unitarianism, and go to seed in Parkerism. I merely wish to recall to your minds the fact that I have not simply showed that infidelity coexists with Protestantism, but have in various ways given the logical steps whereby the latter should inevitably issue in the former, and then have substantiated the matter by showing that the result we should thus anticipate has actually happened wherever Protestantism has existed for one or two centuries. Now if I should ask a Sophomore in College how he would undertake to rebut this argument, he would reply, why, of course, by showing that the logical steps you give are unsound, and, moreover, by taking every one of the logical sliding scales you give down into Infidelity and showing that it is vicious—that the premises do not lead where you say they do. And then winding up and demolishing you by accounting for the patent fact of the vastly prevailing infidelity in Protestant lands by some other hypothesis. And the Sophomore would be entirely correct. But how does Rev. Dr. Hall meet the issue? Why, marvelously enough, by attempting, (mind I don't say he does prove it,) but by attempting to prove that our Church leads also to Unitarianism. But suppose it does, how does that help his case? If Mr. A should say to Mr. B, "Why, B, you are very, very sick," and B should turn and charge upon A the melancholy fact that A looked a little feeble also, would that help the case of B at all, or prove that he was not sick? Surely not. It is not strange that the other writers who have confusedly dashed into this arena lance in rest, not knowing nor taking pains to know who their antagonist was, should have made such sorry work as they have, but that a divine coming to us with so much prestige should have so slipped in his logic is marvelous, and as melancholy as it is marvelous. The reverend divine attempts to meet our second charge, I say, and at the same time succeeds in losing dignity by the virtual answer, "You are another." This is mere child's play, and is sufficiently amazing. However, as he is the only person on the Protestant side who has attempted at all to argue the case on its merits, it is, perhaps, proper for us to examine his argument more closely, not so much for any value it may have as for the source from whence it has come. He charges that the Church leads logically to infidelity. That is his whole argument to prove that Protestantism does not. Waiving the fact now that even if the Church did, it would not prove that Protestantism did not also; let us see whether he has made good his charge that the Church herself leads to Unitarianism. How does he attempt to make it good? Why, first he gives two instances, that of Bishop Clayton and that of Dr. Clarke, who, though Church clergymen, fell away from the faith. He also instances Lord Bolingbroke. Now to make his case good he should have proved that they fell away because Catholicity logically led them to a denial of the Trinity. But he does nothing of the kind; he simply puts the two facts together—"Here's your Church with her Catholicity; here are men in it who deny the truth." But does it follow that they denied it because of the Church's Catholicity? For all Dr. Hall says there may have been fifty other reasons to account for their denial. Suppose I should say, "Here is a family sitting down for their daily meals to healthy food; here are two of them grown sick;" does it follow that they have sickened on account of their daily food? Why it is the poorest and most transparent of fallacies. The reverend doctor must show the logical connection between Catholicity and the denial of those men. "*Post quod*, after which, is not *propter quod*, in consequence of which." These last are Dr. Hall's own words; and yet he has fallen into the very fallacy they suggest. If he had not uttered these words, we might charitably have supposed that he was ignorant of or incapable of seeing the fallacy he has been guilty of. But after uttering the words, on what theory can we account for his using the fallacy? I will tell you how it happened that Bishop Clayton and Dr. Clarke fell into Arianism. I need not state to you the patent fact that our Church, though her Prayer-book teaches Catholicity, numbered among her members in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and still numbers, many mere Protestants, bishops, priests, deacons and laymen, who do not believe the Prayer-book, nor the Catholicity set forth by the Church; who are in her but not *of* her. And when these men fall into error, they do so because of their Protestantism, because they start away on the Protestant principle of private judgment in all things, and not because of the Church's Catholicity and the authority over the private judgment which she claims in matters of faith, but which they fail to acknowledge. For what does Catholicity say, and what does Protestantism say? Catholicity says, it is all very well for man to discuss and use their reason and private judgment so long as God keep silence. But when God speaks on a matter there must be no more discussion, no more exercise of private judgment, but simply unquestioning faith, implicit acceptance. Now the Catholic Church is Christ's own body; and when she speaks it is, therefore, Christ. It is "God with us," speaking to us; and we have nothing to do but to accept. She has declared to us the truth of the Trinity, and there is an end of that matter. We reason no more about it as to whether it is true or not—we accept it. Protestantism, on the other hand, denies the authority of the Church in matters of faith, and sets up the principle of private judgment in all things. With her nothing whatever is settled, not even the Trinity of God. Thus, a man that accepts Catholicity, cannot go down into Unitarianism. His very Catholicity holds him, satisfied in the truth of the Trinity. So that the very fact that these men became Arians proves that they were not Catholics, but mere Protestants, in but not of the Church. It was not because of the Catholicity of the Church, but because rather of the Protestantism of these men, that they sunk into Arianism, and by the inevitable logical steps, too, I have elsewhere given. For, if a man is truly catholic, he cannot possibly go down, but if truly a Protestant he is sure to go down into Rationalism if he thinks. In further substantiation of his charge, the reverend doctor then proceeds to ask, Is there any incompatibility between the Church and Unitarianism? He claims that there is not from two facts: First, the rise within the Church of the rationalistic wing of the Broad School, and the fact that the law enables these men to remain in the Church, notwithstanding their views. But is it possible that an American has to tell an Englishman that these Broad Rationalists are still in the Church, not by authority of the Church, but by authority of the State Courts? Does he not know, for instance, that while the State holds Colenso in his Bishopric, and gives him the cathedral of Natal and its revenues, the Church, on the other hand, has herself excommunicated him? That if Colenso came to America he could not enter a single American chancel to officiate! These sympathisers with Colenso, these Erastians are within the Church in spite of the Church, and not because of her Catholicity. It is the fundamental principle of this wing of Broad Churchmen, of which Dr. Hall speaks, to deny the authority of the Church in matters of faith and to set up their individual authority instead. So that the very instances inside the Church which he adduces to show that Catholicity leads to Rationalism, only rebound from us to wound him; for they demonstrate our proposition that it is Protestantism that has led them thither. The Church's faith not incompatible with Unitarianism indeed? Why, look at it. Look at her creed, declaring that Christ is "God of God, very God of very God, and of one substance with the Father;" look at her prayers to Christ as God; look at her first article, which says: "And in unity of this Godhead there be three Persons of one substance, power and eternity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." His question is absurd on the face of it. The second fact, from which he claims that there is no incompatibility between the Church and Unitarianism, namely, that when a Church bridegroom and a Unitarian bride settle their Church relations, the compromise is often enough in favor of the Episcopal Church, I cannot stoop to notice. The reason why a Unitarian, if he really changes his belief at all, swings over to the Church and does not go back to Congregationalism or Presbyterianism, is because he has graduated entirely out of Protestantism and cannot go back and accept again the poor, illogical thing which he has outgrown. He must have something totally different. Finally, the eminent divine attempts to substantiate his charge that the Church leads to Unitarianism by saying, Look at the fourth century; according to your own showing there was nothing in existence then but the Church; and yet, see how Arianism arose in the Church and spread, therefore Catholicity leads to Arianism. But, my friends, it is the doctor's same old transparent fallacy again. "There's your Church; there's your Arianism," There's your family with healthy food offered to it every day, there's a half-dozen of them sick; therefore, it's the food that makes them sick. "*Post quod*, after which, is not *propter quod*, in consequence of which." The doctor has not given us the logical steps by which Catholicity should or could run down into Arianism. No, my friends; there, indeed, is your Church in the fourth century, but there also in her was the same spirit which we call to-day Protestantism; the arrogant spirit which sets up its private judgment over all Church authority. And notwithstanding Christ spoke through the lips of His Body Mystical the clear announcement of the Nicene creed touching His Godhead, that same spirit which sets up its private judgment to-day, denying Christ, continued rampant then, and Arianism existed for a time in spite of, and not because of Catholicity. At the conclusion of his article the reverend doctor forgets himself and loses his balance. This leads me to the following practical piece of advice to you my friends; it is never well to get excited in an argument and call hard names, for it is at least *prima facie* evidence that you feel that you are in desperate case, and have to make up in intensity what you lack in argument. As the reverend gentleman abandons his attempts at logic, and grows excited, we bid him farewell; sorely puzzled and a little curious to know, after his "*post quod*" and "*propter quod*," by what species of mental gymnastics the doctor landed himself in the very fallacy of which he has avowed such knowledge. There is also an article in the *Nation*, which at first I thought of taking up, solely because the *Nation* is in the main a paper conducted with ability. But the writer of this article displays such consummate ignorance of the subject he is treating that it is not worth while to notice him at all. The paper in the *Roman Catholic World*, which attacks our Catholicity in the interest of Romanism, and of the so-called Apostolic See of Peter, merits respect and reply for the calmness and dignity of its diction, for the forensic ability which it displays, for the absence of fallacy which marks it, for the fact that it treats the subject on its merits, and for the importance of the points it makes. To those of you who have read the article I would say that the writer and me would differ at the very start touching the question "What is the germinal central cell around which the Church as an organism clusters, and whence its unity generates?" This is the very point where we as churchmen stand uncompromisingly against Rome. But "one war at a time" is as wise elsewhere as in statesmanship. And as we are not, at present to say the least, discussing the differences between Catholicity and Rome, the article, if answered at all, must be answered by other hands.

Explosion of the Steamer Glide—Statement of Capt. Muse.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 19.

Just emerging from a period of stupor and confusion of ideas, and having seen none of my officers or passengers, and being ignorant of the extent of their injuries, yet, supposing that the public requires of me some statement of the disaster, I will give my full experience of it. The *Glide* left New-Orleans on her regular day, Tuesday, at about 5:30 P. M., bound for Grand Ecore, as usual, with a light freight, eight or ten passengers and a full and efficient crew. Stopped for salt at the foot of Washington-street, in which landing lost half an hour. Proceeded quietly, smoothly, without any accident, until about 12:30 o'clock, just previous to which time I had made a general tour of inspection of the boat according to habit, and finding everything snug and working well, was about to have the mate called and retire myself. Was sitting in a chair immediately in front of the middle cabin door on the boiler deck, from which place I could see the position of the boat, and was awaiting the expiration of the half hour to 1 o'clock, the hour at which I generally call the mate. This is the last recollection I have of the *Glide*. The explosion must have occurred immediately after I sat down, as my watch is stopped exactly at 12:30, and is indented and broken in such a manner as to appear evident that the deck must have been broken in my immediate neighborhood, and I must have been precipitated into the ash pan below. I am unconscious of having felt any shock or violence; my first returning gleem of consciousness, lasting about five minutes, found me, as I supposed, on board the *J. G. Blackford*, but I have since learned it was the *Thomas Powell*, and in the hands of a very kind and gentlemanly person, who restrained me from injuring myself in my delirium. I am next conscious of finding myself in Capt. Tobin's room, on the *Governor Allen*, being put to bed by that gentleman, and given a glass of whisky by Dan Bachino. I remember nothing more until I left the *Allen* at the wharf to go home next morning. When I arrived home I slept for two days. I know nothing of the fate of the wreck, nor whether the iron safe was recovered or not. As to the cause of the accident, I must assign it to the ambition of the engineer on watch, Mr. Kelly, a very estimable young man, a fine mechanic, and very promising engineer, who, I fear, in order to increase his steam, must have run the hazard of reducing the water in the boilers. This, however, is only conjecture; yet I am not a believer in unaccountable accidents. When a steamboat has a full crew of efficient officers on duty no accident can occur without their knowledge in time to prevent it, unless through carelessness. Kelly paid the forfeit of his recklessness with his life, which, however is a poor consolation to the survivors. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to Capt. Tobin for his gentle kindness and considerate attentions in my time of suffering; and I suppose I may say the same in behalf of my officers and passengers, with regard to both the other boats, the officers of the *Blackford* and *Powell*.

(Signed) JAMES F. MUSE.

The Virginia Democratic Committee and the New Movement.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 22.

We did not intend to say, as we did on Wednesday last, that we were authorized to declare that a majority of the members of the Central Executive Committee favor the new movement. We merely meant to say—and intended to use the word—"*we feel* authorized to state," &c. We have excellent reasons for our belief. John R. Kilby, of Nansemond; George W. Bolling, of Petersburg; John L. Marye, Jr., of Fredericksburg; Robert Whitehead, of Nelson; Albert G. Pendleton, of Giles, and John C. Shields, H. K. Ellyson, and James R. Branch, of Richmond, members of the Central Committee, were all present in the Conference at the Exchange Hotel in this city, and all, except Mr. Kilby, approved of the resolutions there adopted—seven to one. Col. Baldwin, of Augusta, and Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Smyth, are now in Washington engaged in furthering the objects of that conference—showing that more than one-fourth of the members have publicly approved of the new movement. If half as many have expressed publicly their opposition to it, the fact has escaped our attention.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 2.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1219—Bogert, Ex'r, &c., vs. Case.
22—Atwood vs. Hall.
1221—Paterson vs. Orange and A. R. R. Co.
310½—Hamblen vs. Rose.
779—Hill vs. Weddle et al.
805—Listman vs. Lemercier.
1233—Eilers vs. Dellert et al.
1235—Bowen vs. Browning.
1237—McIntyre vs. Johnston.
1239—Henry vs. Barnes.
1241—Security Ins. Co. vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
1243—Wicks et al. vs. Harris.
1245—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
1247—Pefrer vs. Rindskopf.
1249—Decker vs. Low.
1251—Brown vs. Mairs et al.
1253—Stout vs. Barney et al.
1255—Stout vs. Feltman et al.
1257—Stout vs. Willets et al.
261—Stout vs. Evans et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
— —Kell vs. White.
— —O'Kell vs. White.
— —Marvin vs. Hoffman.
— —Spender vs. Strong.
— —In the matter of James Wadsworth.
— —Doherty vs. Egan.
— —Calkin vs. Manhattan Oil Co.
— —Hart vs. Smith.
— —Fuchs vs. Smith.
Call No. 135—Morris vs. White.
— —Elmendorf vs. Savage.
— —Ross vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
— —Noah vs. Manhattan C. R. Association.
— —Atkins vs. Howland.
— —Lenetta vs. Humphreys.
— —Danger vs. Friedberber.
117—Brett vs. Roe.
124—Spring vs. Cross.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
201—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Banks.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
565—Repplein vs. Bloodgood et al.
575—Ranon vs. Lyons.
579—Speyers vs. Lambert.
1093—Johnson vs. Hud. Riv. R. R. Co.
301—Darcy, Adm'r, vs 3d-av. R. R. Co.
461—Longnecker vs. Sweitzer.
533—Lees vs. Baltzer et al.
555—Cooper Union vs. Carey.
569—Eppstein et al. vs. Bowe et al.
597—Dittmars vs. Delacey.
603—Street vs. Pacific Mut. Ins. Co.
605—Wetherbee vs. Bradford et al.

Part II.—Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.
520—Stouvenbel vs. Bateman.
1196—Harris vs. Cleveland.
156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.
460—Young et al. vs. Ross President.
540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.
552—Son vs. Harman et al.
340—Gregory, &c. vs. Roach et al.
224—Tolano vs. Nat. Steam. Navigation Co.
4080—King, Admin., &c. vs. Abell.
436—Sopieha vs Stiebel et al.
412—Martel vs. Hartman et al.
444—Bartlett vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
— —Berdell vs. McIllvaine.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Rose vs. Franklin.
1522—Love vs. Nash.
—Bird vs. Matthews.
1449—Hardy vs. Morgan.
1498—Klawber vs. Corg. B. C. K.
1499—Klawber vs. Corg. B. C. K.
1527—Young vs. Blake.
1528—Johnson vs. Kempner.
1530—Marshall vs. Gair.
1532—Dodge vs. Leeland.
1339—Ryan vs. Audenreid.
1541—Conie vs. Reed.
1542—Massey vs. Harney.
1549—Sacon vs. Heine.
1550—Schofield vs. Burns.
1551—Bradley vs. Godfrey.
1552—Allemania Society vs. Smith.
1553—Goessling vs. Beach.
1554—Gorsch vs. Rolmelt.
1555—Meyer vs. Newbauer.
1557—Cox vs. Davis.
1560—Booraem vs. Fox.
1561—Brewer vs. Tweungmeus.
1562—Gustner vs. Lyons.
1563—Gustner vs. Lyons.
1564—Kupfeman vs. Michaelson.
1557—Wallace vs. Sessynsky.
1568—Creamer vs. Dinsmore.
1569—Jessup vs. Place.
1571—Beckel vs. Bloomingdale.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 25.

Nos.
125—Vandall vs. Draper.
127—Kelsey vs. Burke.
35—Schockel vs. Cooper.
46—Richter vs. Poppenhusen.
124—Van Riper vs. Persel.
144—Myers vs. Campbell.
22½—Same vs. Same.
149—Mason vs. Buhler.
81—Bartlett vs. Loan Society.
59—Sanderson vs. Cauldwell.
73—Bryan vs. Isham.
38—Adams vs. Brooklyn Saw Mill.
109—Lawster vs. Loud.
111—Lawton vs. Lynch.
121—Vogal vs. Kraft.
145—Piatt vs. Duryea.
150—Dossy vs. Straus.
30—Morrow vs. Freeman.
38—Smith vs. Campbell.
162—Sleaner vs. W. U. Tel. Co.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23, 1869.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62.	108⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	113¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	110⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	110⅝
50,000	U. S. 5s, '71 R.	125⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105
1,000	do.	105¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112⅝
4,000	do.	112½
11,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L. R.	109
8,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	67⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. bet. call	67⅛
1,000	N. C. 6s...b. call	64
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	62
9,000	Missouri St. 6s.	87½
1,000	do.	87⅝
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds. bet. call	72
10,000	Ala. St. 8s, bds.	93¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c., bet. call	58
15,000	do.	58⅛
10,000	do. b30	58½
15,000	do. b30	58⅝
7,000	Virginia 6s, new, bet. call	63⅛
1,000	Cal. 7s..bet. call	130
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90¾
1,000	Erie 3d M.	91½
5,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	107½
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	101
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	96
500	Mich S. 2d M.	91
1,000	do.	91¼
5,000	T. & W. 1st M. ex.	94
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78¾
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st	96½
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	80
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	93⅝
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div.	86
10	Park Bank.	154
10	Continental Bank.	99¼
26	Penn. Coal Co. b. c.	242
23	Del. & Hud. Can.	125
100	do.	125½
100	West. U. T.	35⅞
100	do.	35⅝
200	Quick. M. Co.	25⅜
100	do. 2d call. s30	25⅝
150	Mariposa Pf.	25
100	do.	24¾
100	Canton Co. b. call	59

228	Adams Ex.	59⅝
100	do.	60
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27½
200	U. S. Express.	52
200	Merch. Un. Ex.	18
100	do.	18¼
15	A. Mer. U. Ex.	45
200	N. Y. Cen.	163
200	Erie	38⅜
100	do.	38⅞
100	do. 2d call	39
200	do.	39
50	Erie Pr.	64
100	Hud. R. R.	130⅛
50	do.	130⅝
300	Harlem	133
300	do. bet. call	133
100	do.	133⅛
300	Reading	95⅞
200	do.	95⅝
100	do.	95¾
24	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
40	Mich. Cen.	117½
25	Mich. So.	95
100	do.	95⅝
200	do.	95⅝
400	Chic. & N. W.	84⅛
100	do.	84⅝
150	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87
200	Clev. & Tol.	105
100	do.	105¼
30	Chi. & R. I.	132
50	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	94⅜
100	do.	94¾
100	do. b10	95
100	do. b30	95⅛
100	do. b30	95
100	do. b30	93⅞
300	do.	94⅜
140	Del., L. & W.	119
100	Tol., W. & W.	62⅛
30	N. J. Cen.	113⅛
235	do.	113⅝
124	Morris & Essex.	87⅛
82	P. Ft. W. & C.	123⅞
100	do.	122
200	do. bet. c. s60	120
8	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66
100	do.	66
300	do. bet. call	66½
100	Alt. & T. H.	40⅜
200	do.	40½
35	Chi. & Alton	148
100	Ohio & Miss.	35⅜
1500	do.	35⅝
500	do.	35⅞
500	do. 2d call	36⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$23,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '62.	113
16,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	108⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅝
5,000	do.	108

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	U. S. Ex.	53
100	Mariposa Pf. c	25
200	West. Un. T.	36
100	Quick. Min. Co.	25⅝
100	N. Y. Central	163⅝
300	do.	163⅝
200	do. c	163⅝
100	Pacific Mail b30	118⅜
100	Erie	39
400	Reading b3	96
100	M. & S. P.	72
300	Mil. & S. P. Pf.	94¾
500	do.	94⅝
100	do.	94¾
300	do.	94⅝
200	Alt. & T. H.	40⅜
400	Ohio & Miss.	35⅝
200	do.	35⅞
300	do. b3	35⅝
300	do. b10	35⅝
300	do. b3	35⅝
800	do.	35½
200	do.	35⅝

100	Hudson	130⅝
600	Clev. & Tol.	105⅝
400	do.	105½
300	do. c	105⅝
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	95⅝
1200	do.	95⅞
1100	do.	96
500	do.	95⅞
300	do. e	95⅞
200	do.	95⅝
800	do. s3	96
100	do. b3	96⅛
200	do. s3	96
100	Fort Wayne	123⅛
500	Pittsburg	92⅜
100	do.	92½
400	Rock Island	132⅛
1100	do.	132⅛
600	do.	132½
100	do. b3	132½
300	do.	132⅛
400	N. W. Pfd.	87⅛
300	do.	87½
300	do. c	87⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Va. 6s, new	63
215	Adams Ex.	59⅛
45	Mer. Un. Ex.	17½
200	Quicksilver	25⅜
100	do.	25⅝
200	Canton	59
200	Mariposa Pf.	24⅞
200	Pacific Mail b10	120
100	do.	120
200	Cum. Coal Co.	36
100	West. U. T.	36
500	N. Y. Cen.	164⅛
200	do.	164⅜
700	do.	164½
600	do.	164⅛
200	do.	164
200	do. b3	164⅜
100	Hudson R.	130⅝
100	do. b3	130⅝
100	Harlem	134⅛
100	do. b3	135
100	Reading	96⅝
800	do.	96⅛
200	do.	96⅜
100	Alton & T. H. s30	41⅛
200	do.	41⅛
400	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	66⅛
100	do.	67
400	T., W. & W.	62⅜
100	do.	62⅛
100	do.	64⅛

300	Erie	38⅞
200	Mil. & St. P.	74⅜
200	Fort Wayne	123⅜
1200	Ohio & Miss.	35⅞
400	do. b3	36
100	do. b10	36⅛
300	do. b3	36
800	do. s3	36⅛
200	do.	36
1200	Mich. So. & N. I.	96
300	do.	96⅛
100	do.	96⅛
1100	do. b3	96⅛
300	do.	96
200	Pittsburg	91⅛
600	do.	91
200	do.	91⅝
200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅞
100	do.	105⅞
100	do.	105⅝
300	do. b3	105⅞
400	do.	105⅜
400	do.	105⅝
300	do.	105½
1100	Rock Island	132⅜
300	Northwestern	82⅝
300	do. b3	82⅜
200	N. Western Pf.	88
900	do.	88½
200	do.	88⅝
400	do.	88⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 25—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,615,788
Decrease in Specie	394,839
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,095,036
Increase in Deposits	1,616,320
Decrease in Circulation	13,207

	Jan. 25, '68.	Jan. 23, '69.	Jan. 16, '69.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,057,700	$74,057,700
Local Capital.	9,962,500	9,945,916	9,945,916
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$84,003,616	$84,003,616
Loans.	258,392,101	264,954,916	262,338,631
Gold and Gold Notes.	25,106,800	28,864,197	29,258,586
Other L. Tend'r	67,154,161	54,022,119	52,927,083
Deposits.	210,093,084	197,101,163	195,484,843
Circulation.	34,082,762	34,265,946	34,279,153
In Sub-Treas'ry.	107,534,435	86,600,553	82,060,192

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 16, '69.	Jan. 23, '69.	Jan. 25, '68.
On deposits	$195,484,843	$197,101,163	$210,093,084
Circulation	34,279,153	34,265,946	34,082,762
Total	$229,763,996	$231,367,109	$244,175,846
25 ꝑ cent. would be	$57,440,999	$57,841,777	$61,043,961
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	92,185,619	82,886,316	92,260,961
Excess	$34,744,620	$25,044,539	$31,217,000

The Bank movement continues to improve in the direction of a steady if not easy Money market. The improvement is not so rapid as in January last year, owing to the wider distribution of Greenbacks in the South and West, which has left the Banks here $54,000,000, including the 3 ꝑ cents on the Treasury, as against $67,000,000 for the corresponding date last year, when the proportion of 3 ꝑ cents to Greenback Notes was smaller. During the week ending 25th January last season, however, the rates for Money, in the open market, on call, fell to 6@5 ꝑ cent., with exceptions at 4 ꝑ cent. At the close of last week they fell to 7@6 ꝑ cent., with exceptions at 5 ꝑ cent., and present appearances indicate 6 ꝑ cent. as the rule of the Street for some weeks to come. Among these signs is the rise of Sight Exchange at New-Orleans and Chicago. An apprehension which was felt a few days ago that a strong combination would be made in Wall-street to "lock up" balances from the free use of the Brokers—the supposed purpose being to play back upon the Gould-Fisk party who are now very long of Stocks and who are "gobbling up" Western Roads by the half dozen—the game which *they* played upon the whole market in November—seems to have passed over, at least for the present, and on Saturday the whole speculation of the Stock Exchange was again "rose color" and very strongly upward. Separated from the Railway movement—the latter including the Express and Telegraph Stocks, Canton Land Company, Mariposa and Pacific Mail—the Public Funds of the United States are firm in prices and strong in demand, and some of the Southern State Bonds active and advancing.

The Trade demand for Money is fair at 7 ꝑ cent. at Bank and 7 to 9 ꝑ cent., with the Discount Brokers on prime Merchant Bills. And Trade, itself, during the week, showed an encouraging improvement in the line of Foreign Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods. In the line of Exports and Freight engagements the market is still embarrassed by the speculation in Cotton and some of the staples of the Produce Exchange, which holds regular Export orders in abeyance, and but for the large transactions in American Stocks between the London and Continental markets and New-York, would seriously enhance the Foreign Exchanges. This inconvenience, however, can only prove but temporary, as the stocks of Cotton here and at the South are accumulating, and if Liverpool should not soon respond to the New-York market, the speculation here must give way. In the last fortnight at this port the receipts are 51,005 bales, of which only 14,184 bales have gone abroad. Of the market during the week, the Saturday's Circular of Messrs. Easton reports:

> "During the week our market and that of Liverpool show very little change. There was a depression in both markets early in the week, which was recovered at the close. There was an unsettled feeling here yesterday, and fears of large receipts next week, caused buyers to hold off. We still think that the receipts in February this year will *not* be as large as those of 1868. It is very well known at the South that, while moderate receipts can be marketed at advancing prices, large receipts would cause a decline. We hear that considerable Cotton now in the Southern ports, is held under high limits on planters' account."

As somewhat connected with the foregoing cause affecting the supply of Foreign Bills both here and from the South, we notice a renewed firmness in Gold in the neighborhood of 136@136¼ ꝑ cent., after it had fallen during the week from 136¼ to 135¾ ꝑ cent. It is proper to repeat, however, that speculation in the Gold Room has more to do with the rise than the immediate demand for Exchange. The Customs demand for Gold, for the week, was large, (about $1,100,000 in excess of the same week last season, and receipts into the Treasury from this source were partially in excess of the Gold Interest paid out. The Customs for the whole month of January now promise nearly, if not quite *ten millions* Gold at this port, as against $7,204,590 in January, 1868, and upon this the Treasury may calculate upon nearly $15,000,000 at all the ports toward its heavy Gold Interest payments of about $28,000,000. The Exports of Specie of all sorts, from New-York, thus far in January, are $2,250,000, as against $7,460,000 to the same date last January.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,070,718, against the total entries of $2,514,435 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,688,096, against $3,678,601 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,100,144, against $1,069,300 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,614,684. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,941 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,268.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	December	$13,631,597
August	23,113,900	Jan. 9.	3,537,513
September	22,378,838	Jan. 16.	5,748,338
October	19,439,928	Jan. 23.	6,070,718
November	18,008,044		
Total to date since July 1			$135,760,051
Against same time 1868			126,975,380
Increase since July 1			$8,784,771

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$11,671,975	December	$14,987,285
August	13,327,188	Jan. 6.	1,926,240
September	12,200,340	Jan. 13.	3,376,680
October	14,705,901	Jan. 20.	2,688,096
November	14,408,796		
Total since July 1			$88,692,501
Against same last year			101,233,766
Decrease since July 1			$12,541,265
Gold, Jan. 23, 1869			136⅛ ꝑ cent.
Gold, Jan. 25, 1868			139⅞ ꝑ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,558	December	$1,717,905
August	4,690,989	Jan. 2.	100,000
September	1,954,723	Jan. 9.	645,628
October	1,608,739	Jan. 16.	405,700
November	1,161,065	Jan. 23.	1,100,144
Total since July 1			$23,989,471
Against same last year			34,367,517
Decrease since July 1			$10,378,046

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	December	$724,424
August	3,264,947	Jan. 7.	589,765
September	2,847,643	Jan. 13.	214,180
October	921,725	Jan. 22.	532,419
November	1,192,913		
Total since July 1			$13,450,110
Against same time last year			17,413,017
Decrease since July 1			$3,962,907

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	12,279,450	September	3,333,183
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,668,389	November	16,425,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
Jan. 2.	308,000	Jan. 2.	7,275,000
Jan. 9.	1,965,000	Jan. 9.	3,632,000
Jan. 16.	1,970,904	Jan. 16.	3,452,428
Jan. 23.	2,614,684	Jan. 23.	2,398,210
Total	$67,155,724	Total	$59,516,687
To date, 1868	62,042,183	To date, 1868	46,433,019

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Jan. 25, '68.
American Gold Coin	136¼@136⅝	139⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝@113⅛	111⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@108⅝	107⅝
U. S. 5 ꝑ cents. 10-40s	107⅝@108	103⅞
New-York Central	163¾@166@163⅝	132
Erie	38¾@39½	76⅜
Rock Island	131⅜@132⅜	98
Michigan Southern	91 with Div. @93⅝ ad.	88⅝
Hudson River	130⅛@130⅝	145⅜
Northwestern	82⅝@84⅛@83	64
Fort Wayne and Chicago	122¾@123⅝	104⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛@92⅛	80
Reading	95⅝@94⅜@96⅜	93⅞
Northwestern Preferred	86⅝@88⅛	75
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝@35⅝	30⅛
Pacific Mail	122⅛@117⅛@120	111
St. Paul Preferred	93⅛@95⅛	65⅜
St. Paul Common	71⅝@73⅝	46⅜
Toledo and Wabash	61⅝@63⅞	46⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	104@106⅝	112⅜

The sales of Gold advanced to 136¼@136⅜ ꝑ cent., as against 135¾@135⅞ at the close of business on Friday. The Export of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the day amounted to $928,070, of which half a million was in American Gold Coin. The whole Export for the week is $1,100,144. The Treasury Office received for Customs, $2,614,684, and paid out $2,398,210 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $394,839 on their Gold averages but gain $1,095,036 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is up $1,616,320, and their Loans and Discounts are increased $2,615,788 since the previous averages.

Most of the Money transactions between the Bankers and Brokers were at 6 ꝑ cent. on call, lenders being disposed to accept this rate, as well on account of the two days' interest from Saturday to Monday, as in view of the general tendency to ease in the market. Some considerable balances were left on Government collateral at 5 ꝑ cent. until Monday. The Gold Brokers used their balances early in the day at 8 ꝑ cent. interest on the Currency advanced upon them, but subsequently, (after the settlements at the Gold Exchange Bank,) paid 6 ꝑ cent interest. The Foreign Exchanges were quiet on the basis of 109¼ for prime 60-day Bills on London.

The Stock Exchange felt the influence of cheap money, and prices were generally higher than on Friday. The Public Funds and State Bonds firm; the Railway market quite buoyant, especially on the Western Roads. The *Bull* cliques were all again in accord, after some mutterings of a division of interest and the formation of an adverse *Bear* party. The quarter from which these threats were supposed to emanate a few days ago, were the heaviest buyers last night and to-day of Michigan Southern and other Stocks, the price of Southern advancing to 92¾@93 ꝑ cent. ex dividend of 4 ꝑ cent. Toledo, the Northwests and Rock Island were also firm, and the St. Pauls and Wabash higher than on Friday. The New-York Stocks, including Harlem, and also Reading participated in the upward speculation and most of the Miscellaneous Shares were also higher.

In the afternoon (no formal Boards being held on Saturday after 1 o'clock P. M.) the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night. The Registered Gold-bearing Stocks were in large demand, and brought as full prices as the coupons on most of the 5-20s:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅞
American Gold Coin	135⅞	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	67¼	67⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	58⅜	58⅜
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	64¼	64
New-York Central	163⅞	165¼
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	95⅞	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	132	132⅜
Northwest Common	82⅝	83
Northwest Preferred	86⅞	88⅜
Michigan Southern	94⅞	*93⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅜	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91⅝	92⅛
Pacific Mail Company	117⅛	120.
St. Paul Prefered	93⅛	94⅜
St. Paul Common	71⅛	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash	62	62⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅞	105⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	37

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ꝑ cent. reg., 1881	111⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅝
6 ꝑ cent. coup., 1881	112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5-20 coup. 1868	108⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	113	5 ꝑ cent. reg., 1871	125⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	109	5 ꝑ cent. coup., 1871	127
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅝	5 ꝑ cent. coup. 1874	116
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 reg.	105⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅝	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	108⅝	6s currency	100⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅝	Indiana 5 ꝑ c.	98
N. Y. 7 ꝑ c. Canal. 1870	101⅝	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal. 1872	102	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅜
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal. 1873	102	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58½
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal. 1874	102	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	63
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal. 1875	102	Georgia 6s.	82⅜
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal. 1877	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92⅜
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal. 1878	102	North Carolina 6s.	63
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. Canal. 1871	100	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	61⅝
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. Canal. 1874	100	Missouri 6s.	87⅝
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. Canal. 1875	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87⅝
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. Canal. 1876	100	Louisiana 6s.	76⅜
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	109	Louisiana levee bds.	72⅜
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	100	California 7s.	129½
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s, large b'ds	126⅝
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s.	99
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Rhode Island 6s.	98
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Alabama 8s.	93⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	109
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	138
Merchants'	123⅝	People's	135
Mechanics'	125	Shoe and Leather	128
America	145	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	105⅝	Continental	97
National	110	Commonwealth	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Imp'rs. & Traders'	127⅝
Seventh Ward	112	Park	154
State of New-York	112	Central National	105⅝
Commerce	121	Fourth National	102⅝
Ocean	104	Ninth National	108
American Exchange	115⅝	Tenth National	99⅝
Bank of the Republic	120	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90⅝	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subscr'n	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	97	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78⅝
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91⅝	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅝
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	Chi. R. I. & P.	93⅝
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅝
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M.	91⅝	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ꝑ c.	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	86
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92⅝	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Ill. Cent. 7 ꝑ c. 1875	114⅝	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Chi. & Alton inc.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	88⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	105⅝
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	94
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. con.	88⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. 1st M.	91⅝	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Han & St. Jo. L. Gr. con.	104	Chic. & G East'n 1st M.	79⅝
Tol. & W. 1st M.	93⅝		

The February Half-yearly Dividends of the Oriental, St. Nicholas and Corn Exchange Banks are each five ꝑ cent.

The receipts of the St. Paul Road are:

First and second weeks in January	$209,730
Against same weeks in 1868	166,453
Increase	$43,277

The following were the earnings of the Chicago and Northwest Railway Company for the third week in January:

1869	$219,621
1868	168,273
Increase	$51,348

Since the War the Sugar crop of Louisiana has increased from 10,000 hhds., in 1863-64, to 100,000 hhds. the present season, with the prospect for the next season of 250,000 hhds.

The Annual Statement of the Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Company shows for 1868:

Earned premiums		$636,574
Losses	$316,413	
Return premiums	76,816	
Expenses, * abatements, &c.	100,728—	493,957
Net underwriting of year		$142,617

* In lieu of Scrip.

The present Assets of the Company are of the value of $1,031,167; of which $605,044 is in United States Stocks, Cash in Bank, &c., and the remainder in Premium and Subscription Notes, Salvages, &c. The Cash Dividends to the Subscribers of the Company were 7 ꝑ cent. in July and 4 ꝑ cent. (now declared) in January. A Scrip Dividend of 20 ꝑ cent. is also now declared on the earned premiums of 1868.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The Road is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the entire Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. Price 97½ and the accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before Feb. 1, will get the benefit of the premium on Coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

☞ WANTED—$20,000 ON FIRST-CLASS BONDS and mortgage for three years; principals only dealt with. Address R. M. C., Box No. 153 Times Office.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laurens-st., w. s., No. 71, 25x87	$20,000
Lewis-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100	8,500
Mulberry-st., e. s., 133.1 ft. n. of Park-st., 27.3x87x20.9x84.6x22.3	7,750
Madison-st., n. s., lot No. 348, Rutgers' estate, 25x100	8,500
Randall estate, lots Nos. 252 and 254 to 258, inclusive, one-fourth part	280
1st-av., s. e. corner 78th-st., 22.2x75	17,500
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 s. of 78th-st., 22x75	6,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 115th-st., 82.5x100, one-half part	9,400
3d-av., s. w. corner 91st-st., 100x100.8	nom.
13th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.7x70	4,000
47th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x200.10	10,000
57th-st., n. s., 299 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x200.10	35,000
65th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	11,500
76th-st., n. s., 297 ft. n. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	nom.
105th-st., n. s., 34 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	500
118th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x100.11	1,880
132d-st., n. w. corner of Madison-av., 19.11x80	10,000
Leases Recorded.	
Ann-st., No. 53, 5 years, per year	$2,100
Catharine-st., w. s., No. 20, 5 years, per year	2,460
8th-av., No. 394, 5 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 35x155	$800
Catharine-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	500
Hickory-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	800
North 2d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	4,500
5th and 10th sts., westerly corner, 25x100	1,100
9th-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	5,500
11th-st., n. s., 105.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 10x125	4,000
22d-st. and 5th-av., s. w. corner, 25x100	5,600
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.2	750
De Kalb-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	1,260
Division and Sigel avs., n. w. corner, 50x100	650
Gates-av., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	2,025
Kent-av., e. s., 298.4 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 24.5x207.9	5,000
Kent-av., w. s., 646.10 ft. s. of Wallabout-bridge road, 25x100	2,950
Lewis-av. and Halsey-st., n. e. corner, 200x450	19,500
Lewis-av., e. s., 5.7 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 24.4x93.9x132.9	1,600
Main road, e. s., 50 ft. n. of Union-place, Flatbush, 25x100	2,000
Main road, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Union-place, Flatbush, 19.8x150	4,000
Union-place and Main road, n. e. cor., 25x100	3,500
Portland-av., w. s., 151.6 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	4,000
Sigel-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Division-av., 25x100	500
Stoothoff-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 2d-st., 25x200	200
5th-av. and 18th-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	6,250
Leases Recorded.	
Columbia-st., Nos. 36, 38, 40, second floors, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Fulton-av., s. s., 29.6 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., half house, 5 years, per year	3,250

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.	
Temple-st., 83.4 ft. e. of Spring-st., 83x150	$2,000
Flushing.	
Lawrence-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Fowler-av., 30x125	$350
Lots Nos. 67, 68, map Marathon, each, 25x100	1,400
Lots Nos. 175 to 179 and 328 to 358, inclusive, map Leggett's estate	1,900
Truss' Neck, 20 acres salt meadow, adjoining Pearsall's	200
Union and Amity sts., n. e. corner, 50x134	5,500
Bayside road, n. s., 19 acres, adjoining Thore & Higbie's	2,500
Far Rockaway.	
Plot ½ acre, adjoing Craft's	$121
Hempstead.	
Jerusalem to South Oyster Bay road, e. s., adjoining Haff's, 5 acres	$750
Plot 20 acres at Rockaway, adjoining Hewlett's	500
Plot 5 acres at Rockaway, adjoining Doxsey's	60
Foster's meadow's road, 10 acres, adjoining Leech's	150
Foster's meadows, plot ¾ acre, adjoining Hinchman's	nom.
Foster's meadows, plot (indefinite) adjoining Stoothoff's	75
Jamaica.	
Fleet-st., n. s., 63.3 ft. w. of Washington-st., adjoining Everett's	$1,250
Lot No. 682, Map Clarenceville	50
Locust Grove.	
Grove and Chestnut sts., s. e. cor., 4 lots	$3,350
Grove-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 50x100	450
Newtown.	
Lot No. 310, Map South Williamsburg, 25x100	$250
Long Island City.	
East 7th-st., and Central-av., s. e. cor., 25x100	$5,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.	
F-st., w. s., 150 ft n. of the avenue, 50x100	$750
Forthill-av., w. s., 12½ acres, R. B. Farrington's property	5,500
Morrisania.	
Arcularius-place, n. s., 99 ft e. of Gerard-av, 25x100	$650
Arcularius-place, n. s., 276 ft. w. of Walton-av., 50x100	900
Arcularius-place, n. s., 326 ft w. of Walton-av., 100x125	3,250
134th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100	1,800
Ossining.	
Croton-av., n. s., adjoining National Bank, 25x—	$1,000
West Farms.	
Central-av. and Pine-st., n. w. corner, "Oak Tree Plot," 4 15-100 acres	$5,400
Yonkers.	
St. Mary's-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Riverdale-av., 25x100	$500
Olive-av., s. w. s., R. T. Seddon's, 50x100	750

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Clayton-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of West-st., 25x65	$1,200
Dougherty-st., w. s., 581 ft. s. of Parsonage driftway, 25x140	500
Kearney-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Summer-av., 32x112	640
Kearney-st., s. s., 207 ft. w. of Summer-av., 30x112	660
Roseville-av., e. s., 250 ft. from Orange-st., 100x125	3,800
South-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of South Broad-st., 20x87	9,000
Summit and Bleecker sts., n. e. corner, 100x130	4,000
Tichenor-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Broad-st., 74x80	11,000
Washington-st., corner of Warren-st., 46x120	15,000
1st-st., w. s., e. of Price's property, 100x146	2,500
Belleville.	
Stephens-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Spear's estate, 40x90	$340
Bloomfield.	
Williamson-av., w. s., adj. E. S. Orborne's, 75x180	$801
Railroad-av., n. w. s., adj. P. Gibes, 50x167	600
Orange.	
Burnside-st., s. e. s., 680 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 5.x130	$350
East Orange.	
Summit and Cherry sts., s. w. corner, 104x200	$4,000
West Orange.	
Mitchell-st., n. s., adj. N. Stetson's, 32x167	$335
South Orange.	
South Orange-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Munn-av., 550 ft. front	$4,000
Jersey City.	
Railroad-av., n. s., 204 ft. w. of Warren-st., 45x200	$5,000
Hudson City.	
Beacon-av., s. s., adj. E. R. V. Wright's, 22x106	$1,325
Hoboken-av., n. s., adj. Phœbe Prentiss', 30x204	6,250
Tonnelle and Seacaucus roads, s. e. cor., 341x160x169x300x393	4,100
Lots Nos. 1, 2, block No. 6 Hudson County Terrace Company map, 50x100	650
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, block 6, Hudson County Terrace Company map, 100x100	1,100
Bergen.	
Grove and Ocean sts., s. w. corner, 101x100x128x100	$4,400
Pine-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Communipaw-av., 25x80	950
Thiers-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Park-st., 93x33x115x25	750
Lots Nos. 5, 10, block No. 6, map Claremont, each 100x125	3,000
Greenville.	
Plot adjoining Armstrong and R. Vreeland's, 115x524x145x242	$2,400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	28	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,926	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	20	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	680	Pork, bbls	287
Cornmeal, bags	2,666	Cut Meats, pkgs	977
Wheat, bushels	108	Lard, pkgs	472
Corn, bushels	41,609	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	66
Rye, bushels	35	Whisky, bbls	670
Oats, bushels	3,320	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been in demand and quoted steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—The market has been quite dull, to-day, at reduced and irregular prices. Sales have been confined to 1,022 bales, including 777 bales to spinners, 134 bales to speculators, 11 bales to shippers, and 100 bales in transit. Sales have been likewise made of 100 bales Low Middling, for March, and 250 bales ditto, half of March and half of April delivery, at 28c. ꝑ ℔. The week's business Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "We have to report for the week an irregular market, closing quiet and heavy at the quotations. The total sales for the week were 24,684 bales, of which 10,692 were to spinners, 8,445 bales to speculators, 475 bales to exporters, and 5,072 bales in transit. Sales of Average Middlings are reported as follows: For February, 400 bales at 29½c. Sales of Average Low Middlings are reported as follows; For February, 200 bales at 28c., and 900 bales at 28⅛c.; for February and March, 900 at 27⅝c.@28c.; and 200 at 28⅛c.; for March, 100 at 28⅛c.; for March, April and May, 300 at 28c., and 300 at 28⅛c. Also, 1,350 bales on private terms. There is a good supply of Cotton offering on the market, and in the absence of an export demand the stock at this port shows an increase. The receipts at the ports, although not heavy, are fully as large as expected, the condition of the roads in all parts of the South being such as to make carting difficult. The general advices also show that there is a disposition on the part of the planters to keep back their Cotton, expecting a still higher range of prices. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,037 bales; to Bremen, 201 bales; to Antwerp, 98 bales; to Salerno, 600 bales. Total, 4,936 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 27,901 bales; to the Continent, 9,020 bales. Total, 36,921 bales. The Dry Goods market more active at better prices."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-Day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ꝑ ℔	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	27
Good Ordinary, ꝑ ℔	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝	28
Low Middling, ꝑ ℔	28⅛	28⅜	28⅝	29
Middling, ꝑ ℔	28⅝	29	29⅜	29⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	23,561
Receipts last week	25,814
Receipts preceding week	21,719
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1869	73,269
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	363,389
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,692
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	622,390
Exports since Tuesday	3,469
Exports since Jan. 1	20,139
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	210,049
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	265,521
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,353
Estimated stock on hand here	65,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,261,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,147,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,233
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,428,069
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	532,500
Exports, same time last year	612,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	315,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	307,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,190
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good demand, especially the low grades, which have again improved in price. The better grades show little variation in values though they are seemingly more easily marketed. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 95@$7 45; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 45@$7 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 30 ꝑ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 40
Extra State	6 95@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 90@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 75@12 50

Southern Flour continues dull and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ꝑ bbl. California Flour continues very quiet at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 75@$11 for new extras, ꝑ 196 ℔s.; sales 300 sacks. Rye Flour is in less demand at $5 25@$7 60 for very inferior to choice, ꝑ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack request at $4 10@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited request at $3 75@$4 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, at rather firmer prices, but closed tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 59@$1 62 in store, and $1 62@$1 63 delivered, ꝑ bushel. Corn has been in less request and rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, at 93c.@96c. for New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 10 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 88c.@$1 03 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ꝑ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 45@$1 52½ ꝑ bushel. Barley is in demand at former rates. Sales 29,000 bushels, including Canada West at $2 15, and Turkish at $1 98 ꝑ bushel. Barley Malt rules quiet at $2 10@$2 15 ꝑ bushel. Oats have been less sought after, at irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels Western at 75c.@75½c., in store, and 76½c.@77½c., afloat, ꝑ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 80c.@90c. for shipping and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Straw is dull at $1@$1 25, for long and short, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ꝑ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ꝑ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 29,890 Hides; sales, 59,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26¼ ℔s., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¼ ℔s., private terms; 16,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 21½@22½ ℔s., 23c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, to arrive, 20½ ℔s., 21c., gold, as they run; 3,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 11@12 ℔s., private terms; 1,300 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 22 ℔s., 22c., gold, usual selection; 14,700 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@22 ℔s., part 22½c., gold, usual selection; 4,600 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 ℔s., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 550 Dry Bogota, 20 ℔s., private terms; 5,100 Dry Texas, to arrive, 24@26 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 12 ℔s., 29c., currency, as they run; 350 Dry Southern, 16 ℔s., 23c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry and Dry Salted New-Orleans, 25 ℔s., 20½c.@24c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 50 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive from Europe, 41@50 ℔s., part 12½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 50@60 ℔s., part 12½c. currency; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 77 ℔s., private terms; 4,000 City Slaughters, 55@70 ℔s., 12½c.@12½c. The stock on hand of ox and cow Hides is 22,000, (same time last year, 147,500, year before, 34,500,) as follows: 11,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 5,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 500 Dry Rio Hache, 5,000 Dry Texas.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted more attention at firm and buoyant prices. The week's receipts have been 54,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ꝑ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ꝑ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ꝑ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but firmer, including Crude Whale at $1 17½@$1 22½; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@28c. for Crude in and 36c.@38c. for Refined in bond, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $30@$30 25 for New Mess; $29@$29 25 for Old Mess; $28@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 87 for Thin Mess; $25@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, sellers' options, on private terms, ꝑ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request at 13½c.@14½c. for Western, and 14½c.@15c. for City, ꝑ ℔. Cut Meats continue in good demand and firm. Sales equal to 285 packages, at 15½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon continues in moderate request at full rates. Sales 225 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15c.@15½c. Short Rib at 16½c.@16½c. Long Clear at 16½c.@16½c. ꝑ ℔. Lard continues in moderate demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tierces and bbls at 19c.@20½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19½c. for City, and 19½c.@20c. for good to prime Western Steam ꝑ ℔. Beef is in demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef is salable and steady, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $32@$36 50 ꝑ tierce; sales 150 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at $30@$35 ꝑ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in moderate request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ꝑ ℔	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ꝑ ℔	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ꝑ ℔	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ꝑ ℔	41 @43
Welsh Tubs, Fair to Good State, ꝑ ℔	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ꝑ ℔	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔	30 @32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ꝑ ℔	28 @30
Common Western, ꝑ ℔	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ꝑ ℔	19½@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ꝑ ℔	17 @19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ꝑ ℔	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SKINS—Have been in fair demand and firm. We quote: Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 43c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ꝑ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ꝑ ℔; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c., each.

SUGARS—Have been dull and unchanged in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 235 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 130 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13c.@15½c. ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 61,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also 45,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 48,500 ℔s. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been dull at $1@$1 01 ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ꝑ bbl., and 33,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ꝑ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thuler, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Genton, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Ringgold, Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Brown and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. 24th-st., near 6th-av. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Effie Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Andrews, Miss Wilkes, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. [illegible], Vane, Ryner, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—DRAMA AND FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE VICTIMS AND THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Viceroy of Egypt has offered to furnish Turkey an army of 50,000 men in the event of war with Greece. Admiral HOBART PASHA has abandoned the blockade of the Greek steamer *Enosis* on the assurance of the Governor of Syria that permission will not be given for the departure of that vessel. It is reported in Paris that Greece has rejected the propositions of the Peace Conference.

Both Houses of the Italian Parliament have recently been discussing the obnoxious mill-tax collections ordered by the Government, and which gave rise to popular outbreaks in various districts. During the debate the action of the Government was severely denounced.

The Emperor of France yesterday received the Chinese Embassy officially, and sentiments of mutual good will were exchanged. He especially complimented Mr. BURLINGAME, an American, on his position as chief of the Embassy.

The Provisional Government of Spain declines to receive any overtures looking to the cession of Cuba.

GENERAL.

Highwaymen have thus far had a singularly easy time in robbing people on the roads about Cincinnati. They have within a short time sacked a large number of houses in the suburbs, and robbed carriages on the roads in the vicinity of the city. The greater number of robberies have occurred on the Avondale road, within the city limits. Six masked men have at one time had three carriages stopped, while their occupants were being relieved of money, watches and shirt buttons. The Police have made no arrests for these offences, and none of the victims have ever attempted resistance when requested to "stand and deliver."

A riot occurred in Havana on Friday evening. During the performance at the theatre some of the audience commenced shouting, "Viva CESPEDES," and finally commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. The Police and Spanish volunteers finally fired upon the multitude, and a riot ensued, during which several persons on both sides were killed. Still more riots are anticipated.

E. W. WISE, a photographer of Hannibal, Mo., was arrested recently for manufacturing counterfeit postal currency. A considerable quantity of currency, presses, ink, &c., was found in his establishment.

The attempt to lynch MILLER, the murderer, in Prairie du Chien, Ill., Thursday, failed. A mob of over 600 threatened the Sheriff, who was assisted by special constables. Hundreds of country people assembled to witness the expected hanging. At midnight the Sheriff had the prisoner conveyed in a close carriage to a point outside the town, where he was put aboard a freight train for Milwaukee.

ANNIE KANE, a negro woman, while drinking in a saloon in Memphis, Tenn., Friday afternoon, was shot through the head and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol lying on a shelf, which was cocked. It is supposed that the jar caused by replacing bottles caused it to be discharged.

A jury in New-Orleans, last week, rendered a verdict of $15,000 against the Carrollton Railroad Company in favor of a lad eight years old who was run over by one of their trains and so severely injured that both his legs had to be amputated.

The case of WITHERS *vs.* the estate of ELGEE, tried in New-Orleans, came to an unsatisfactory conclusion on Wednesday. The question involved was whether the defendants were liable for notes given before the war for the purchase of slaves. The jury stood eleven for the plaintiff to one against.

It is reported that the trustee of the estate of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has just commenced suit in Chicago against THOMAS S. DOBBINS and others for the recovery of some real estate of which the heirs were dis-seized shortly after the death of Mr. DOUGLAS. The attempt of DOBBINS to transfer the property is said to be the cause of the commencement of proceedings against him.

A private letter has been received by a citizen of Georgetown, from JOHN H. SURRATT, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, where he arrived after a passage of fifty-three days from Baltimore. He states that he made the trip for the benefit of his health, and ex[illegible] He had heard [illegible] had discharged his [illegible] and [illegible] the hope that the authorities are now content.

Mr. JAMES M. WALKER, late Mayor of Danville, Va., who was arrested in this City some time since, charged with having set fire to his distillery near Danville, has, after examination, been honorably discharged.

The case of the Chicago Policemen, who are charged with an assault upon the late Judge TYLER, resulting in his death, is to be brought before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court. Great indignation is expressed against them.

The Olympic Theatre at Detroit was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $30,000.

Dr. CHARLES W. ZAREMBA and Mrs. JACOB BECKER were arraigned in a Chicago Police Court, on Thursday, charged with the murder, by poison, of Mrs. BECKER's husband. There being no positive evidence of guilt against them, they were admitted to bail in $7,000 each.

A large congregation assembled last evening in St. George's Church, to take measures in aid of the Tract Society, which is now making efforts to furnish the necessary Christian publications for the Missionary work in Spain and the South American States. Eloquent addresses were made by Drs. TYNG, GAMAN and ADAMS, of this City, and also by Rev. Mr. FLETCHER and Rev. Mr. BLACKFORD, late of Spain and Brazil.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY spoke last evening at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, upon the importance of everyone having a trade, and, by that, insuring himself a certain means of subsistence.

Mr. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission, spoke yesterday at that institution upon the Sunday Morning Breakfast Society in Philadelphia, the Boys' Home in Baltimore, and the Newsboys' Lodging-house and Industrial Home in Washington, all of which he had lately visited.

The Morning Star Sunday School gained admission to the hall in Pike's Opera House yesterday morning, but found the room in such a disorderly condition as to be unfit for use, and accordingly adjourned to Hitzelberger Hall. Judge INGRAHAM has granted a temporary injunction against Mr. FISK, and cited him to show issue why the injunction should not be made permanent.

We are indebted to A. BROWN, JR., Purser of the steamship *Gen. Barnes*, for late Savannah papers.

Cotton fell off a fraction in price on Saturday on a light business. Breadstuffs were moderately inquired for; low grades of Flour and Spring Wheat were quoted firmer; Corn and Oats irregular. Provisions were held with more confidence, but were not remarkably active. Groceries quiet. Freights dull.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

Quite a sensation has been created in political circles by the announcement that Gen. GRANT has said that he does not intend to inform the gentlemen whom he has selected for his Cabinet of that fact, until he has himself been officially notified of his election to be President. The inference from this is that he has already *made* his selections; and, what is much more important, that he has done it without the advice of prominent politicians, or party leaders. This is regarded as wholly unprecedented and ominous of evil.

It must be conceded that it is unusual. The leaders of the dominant party have hitherto, as a general thing, made up Cabinets for incoming Presidents. They have done it in a variety of ways,—according to the character of the Presidents and the opportunities he has offered for their intervention. Sometimes they do it by advice, direct or indirect; sometimes by information, and sometimes by dictation, more or less disguised. They manage, as a general thing, in some way or other, to secure the selection of such men as *they* think ought to be selected, rather than such as the President himself might be supposed personally to prefer.

If the report in question be true, it looks as if Gen. GRANT intended to consult his own preferences *first*, and to select the officials, with whom he is to maintain the closest and most confidential relations, to please himself rather than anybody else. This is something new,—and somewhat experimental. How it will work remains to be seen. It will be regarded as presumption on his part. He cannot possibly know—it will be urged—all about the public men of the country, or about their fitness for special duties. His experience in civil affairs has been slight, and his acquaintance with public men limited. He needs to be informed on these points, by persons familiar with them; and all whom he does not consult, and who think they have a right to be consulted, will be apt to take offence at his neglect.

But it must be borne in mind that nobody can tell very accurately how much he has actually done in the way of consultation, on any of these subjects that are so soon to engage his attention and his action. He has been in Washington, the headquarters for political observation and information, during nearly all of the last four years,—and since his election he has made frequent visits to other centres of influence and knowledge. It must not be supposed that he has been idle or unobservant during all this time. He can probably find out as much that is valuable, about men and things, in a given time as any other man in the country: and we suspect that he will enter upon his official term with quite as accurate and satisfactory a knowledge of the public men, and the necessities of the country, as any of his would-be advisers could possibly give him.

This matter of volunteer advice has been a good deal overdone of late years. Committees have been constantly appointed,—to say nothing of the hundreds and thousands of persons who have appointed themselves,—in all parts of the country, to proceed to Washington and "advise" the President what ought to be done on a great variety of matters awaiting his action,—especially in regard to appointments to office. The great objection to this sort of "advice" is that it is seldom disinterested. The advisers generally seek to bring about such results as will promote their own objects or promote their own interests; and they are sure to represent to the President that *these* are precisely such as the good of the country requires and the people demand. They may not always be quite conscious of the selfishness that really colors their opinions and dictates the advice they give, but in nine cases out of ten it is *their own* interest they are consulting, rather than that of the President or the country.

We have no idea that Gen. GRANT intends to establish anything like a *personal* Administration,—that is, one in which his personal preferences, interests and wishes shall control his public action. Such an Administration is no more in harmony with his character and sentiments than with the nature of our Government or the spirit of our people. But we do believe, as we certainly hope, that he will act under a full sense of the personal responsibility which his office devolves upon him,—that he will act upon his own personal judgments and convictions, rather than the dictation of party leaders or the requirement of volunteer organs of the public will. Presidents [illegible] as well as other high officials, have been [illegible] too ready to excuse questionable action by pleading the necessities of the case,—the demands of their party or the clamors of the Press and the public,—as the influences by which they were overruled.

The Presidency is an office of very great personal responsibilities. Within their proper sphere its duties cannot be transferred to others, nor can the responsibility for the manner in which they are performed be evaded, under any shelter of advice from other quarters. It is not a valid excuse for the appointment by the President of a dishonest or incompetent subordinate that he was recommended by all the Republicans of his neighborhood and his appointment demanded by all the Representatives of his district and State. *The responsibility of the appointment rests on the President and on him alone*; and while he may very properly and very wisely seek, from members of Congress and everybody else, *information* to guide his judgment, he cannot possibly avoid the responsibility of acting upon his own judgment by taking that of some one else in its stead. The appointment is *his own*, whether good or bad. In the case of the minor offices throughout the country the President is, of course compelled virtually to delegate the appointing power to some one else, from the evident impossibility of his performing it himself. But in regard to the more important offices, and especially to members of his Cabinet, upon whom the task of selecting their own subordinates, each in his own department, must mainly devolve, the case is very different. There the selection must be the President's own act; and the less he is trammeled or hampered in it, by dictation or advice, the better for him and for all the interests involved.

The Suffrage Question—Mr. Boutwell's Bill.

The tone and logic of Mr. BOUTWELL's argument are not calculated to strengthen the position he has assumed on the suffrage question. A legislator who undertakes to prove the untenableness of the view hitherto universally held in regard to the right of the States to determine, each for itself, the qualifications and conditions of suffrage, should be prepared to assign other reasons than those which spring from party necessities and party power. While the war lasted, and the unity of the Republic was in jeopardy, members had some excuse for affirming their readiness to assume the responsibility of a certain policy, and to interpret the Constitution in harmony therewith. National necessities and patriotic instincts were relied upon in the midst of conflict to indicate and justify a rendering of the organic law favorable to the pretensions of the General Government. These exigencies, however, we have happily outlived. And though as between Federal and State authority in matters vital to the integrity of the Union, the question has been decided in favor of the former, we are not to conclude, after the manner of Mr. BOUTWELL, that anything which Congress may choose to do in respect of suffrage is covered by the plea of partisan necessity. Universal enfranchisement may have been essential to the success of reconstruction, and it may be desirable in all the States as a means of perfecting the exercise of citizenship. But it is not therefore to be inferred that the power to deal with suffrage which was exercised in providing for the restoration of the excluded States extends equally to the States whose rights in the Union were not compromised by rebellion. The conditions are different—so essentially different that it is impossible to confound them by an appeal to the possible requirements of the Republican Party, or the pretensions which it upheld during the war.

The Fourteenth Amendment was cited on Saturday, with a good deal of force, as a conclusive answer to Mr. BOUTWELL's proposition. The second section of that article impliedly concedes the absolute jurisdiction of a State over the privilege of voting. By laying down a rule in relation to the apportionment of representatives predicated on the possible exclusion from voting of a race or class for arbitrary reasons, the amendment clearly admits the constitutional right of a State to enact the distinction. Mr. BOUTWELL in the House and Mr. SUMNER in the Senate may have voted for the amendment with certain mental reservations upon this point, but the terms of the amendment itself are not susceptible of a second meaning. Indeed, in the discussion of the amendment, as well as of the Reconstruction acts, both Houses occupied ground utterly at variance with that now held by the representative from Massachusetts. Neither did anything, or tolerated anything, which can be construed into a denial of a State's right to regulate its franchise according to the will of its people. On the contrary, the interference with the suffrage in the South was uniformly discussed as exceptional in its nature, and depending for its vindication upon circumstances in no degree affecting other States. We have but to turn to the debates upon the Reconstruction acts to find that the leading men of the party in whose name Mr. BOUTWELL professes to speak virtually repudiated the pretension involved in his bill. Then and subsequently—especially in connection with a suggestion to republicanize Maryland by overriding local law—Congress committed itself to the doctrine that control over suffrage is vested in the States, and cannot be diverted except by constitutional amendment.

The action of Congress, and the principle to which it is thus committed, were explicitly indorsed by the Convention which nominated Gen. GRANT. The platform on which the Republican Party sought and obtained the approval of the country declares:

> "The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while *the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.*"

Mr. BOUTWELL asserts the opposite. The question of suffrage in all the States—he alleges—properly belongs to the General Government. He is, then, at issue with the Republican Party and with Congress as well as with the Constitution. And all he urges in behalf of his bill resolves itself into what he conceives to be expediency. He has figured up the chances of a suffrage amendment in the State Legislatures, and concludes that it would not at present receive the votes of more than twenty-five States. Seeing by this method no immediate likelihood of engrafting universal suffrage upon the National Constitution, he falls back upon an imaginary right of Congress to do whatever it has [illegible] form of law, [illegible] ment, [illegible] have, at this moment, as he is reported to have said, "both right and power on our side,"—the "right" to enact the will of the majority, whatever it be, and the "power" to enforce it. Such is the sum of Mr. BOUTWELL's argument; such the occasion on which he would have the Republican Party falsify a solemn declaration of principle, and enter upon a policy which would end in its destruction.

Apart from his very injudicious bill Mr. BOUTWELL has charge of a constitutional amendment on the same subject, reported from the House Judiciary Committee, and a similar resolution has also been presented from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. In both cases provision is made for the contingency which has arisen in Georgia respecting the exclusion of colored persons from the Legislature and from office. We presume that one or the other of these resolutions, with more or less modification, will be adopted before the close of the session. Only by some measure of the kind does it seem possible to guard effectually against a recurrence of the Georgia outrage; and certainly only thus is it possible to bring the States up to the desired standard on the subject of suffrage. Whether the amendment will at once receive the requisite amount of ratification is a question that does not affect the justice or wisdom of the course proposed in Congress.

Senator Hamlin as Vice-President.

There is a feeling of general satisfaction at Mr. HAMLIN's return to the United States Senate, due to the public appreciation of his own merits and not at all to any dissatisfaction with Mr. MORRILL, whom he succeeds. Expressions of this feeling are almost always accompanied with complaints of the injustice done him by the Republican Convention of 1864, in not renominating him with Mr. LINCOLN for a second term. But this is scarcely just, for he failed of a renomination, not at all because of any distrust or complaint of his official character, but because it was thought important by those who directed and controlled the sentiment of the Convention, that some prominent Union Democrat from the *South* should go on the ticket with Mr. LINCOLN *then*, on the eve of peace, just as Mr. HAMLIN, a prominent Union Democrat from the *North*, had been run with him in 1860, on the eve of war. When Mr. LINCOLN was first nominated, it was over Mr. SEWARD,—and either Senator MORGAN, PRESTON KING, or any other prominent New-Yorker, could have had the nomination for the Vice-Presidency then,—but for their peremptory refusal to accept it. But the New-York delegation, to whom the selection was conceded by common consent, named Mr. HAMLIN because he had been a Democrat up to the Kansas crisis, and had refused to go with his party on that question.

Like all Vice-Presidents Mr. HAMLIN had little opportunity to take an active part in the questions that arose during his official term,—and, of course, at its close had no stronger hold on the country or his party than at its beginning. In the Convention of 1864, therefore, while it was conceded that Mr. LINCOLN's nomination was essential to the cause of the Union, as an indication of the settled purpose of the people to preserve it, no such importance was attached to the renomination of Mr. HAMLIN. Every one would have been contented with it, but no one saw any special reason for desiring it, and his name was heard only casually in the canvas. The feeling was very strong that the Vice-President should be a Union man from the Southern States; that the nomination of such a man would be a just reward for fidelity to the Union cause under great difficulties, and would facilitate the restoration of the Union upon the downfall of the rebellion. Mr. JOHNSON was the most prominent of this class, though there was a strong feeling in favor of Mr. HOLT.

There were some who strongly resisted and denounced the nomination of *any* Southern man, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS being at their head, and their candidate was D. S. DICKINSON of this State. The question again, as in 1860, turned mainly on the decision of the New-York delegation,—the issue with them being directly between JOHNSON and DICKINSON, and being finally decided in JOHNSON's favor by only two majority. When this vote was thus given in Convention, Pennsylvania, which had voted for HAMLIN, changed and went with New-York, and this virtually settled the question. Mr. STEVENS denounced the choice of the Convention, declaring that no Southern man had any right to a place in the Government, or could be trusted in it; but even he neither hinted nor probably felt any special doubt of Mr. JOHNSON's fidelity to the Union cause, or to the party which had put him in nomination. He probably had toward him very much the same feeling he had toward Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. HAMLIN resumes the place he held in the Senate when he was made Vice-President. He commanded general respect for his ability and integrity, and, after he joined the Republican Party, was a staunch and effective supporter of its principles. He has taken very little part in public affairs during the last four years, and is quite free from the dissensions, personal and political, which have grown up in that time. He has the full confidence of the Republicans of his State, and will render good service in the position to which they have called him.

The Blaisdell and Eckel Case.

The trial of BLAISDELL, ECKEL and McLAREN, for frauds upon the Internal Revenue, was closed on Friday by a verdict of guilty. The case has attracted a good deal of attention, not only from the fact that BLAISDELL was the President of the famous Distillers' Association, which was going to be of such invaluable assistance to the Government in the prevention of frauds in the collection of the whisky tax, but also because the trial of the case was postponed some weeks since by direct orders from the Government officials at Washington. After the trial was once begun, the result, we think, can hardly have been a surprise to any one who has paid any attention to the evidence which has been adduced.

The indictment, when found, included not only these three men who have been convicted, but also two others named DEZENDORF and SCHUYLER, who had been used apparently as cloaks for the real parties interested. As to these the Government entered a *nolle prosequi*, and they were used as witnesses in this case, having also, as the District-Attor[illegible] information as to [illegible]

The defendants were charged with fraud in conducting a distillery and [illegible] a rectifying establishment.

The distillery in question was at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, and close by it—"convanient," as an Irishman would say—was the rectifying establishment. The exact relation of these parties to these two establishments was, perhaps, not positively proved, although the parties who were the nominal owners both swore that their connection with them was merely nominal, and that they took the position of principals in order to have BLAISDELL and ECKEL, who were the real principals, appear as sureties, and thus, in fact, carry on the business without giving the security to the Government which the law requires. The premises were seized in November, 1867, for alleged fraud, and were forfeited, but they were bought in when they were sold by the Marshal under the forfeiture, and the parties began to run again, although there was some testimony tending to show that after the sale there were other persons interested in, if not controlling it. In the following April the place was again seized. In December, 1867, these parties were indicted for frauds connected with the first run, and after the second seizure this indictment was found, charging frauds during both the periods in which the distillery was running. The offences charged were:—removing the spirits from the distillery contrary to law, aiding and abetting in such removal, and not keeping proper books in the rectifying establishment. On the last charge, however, the Government offered no evidence, but confined their testimony to the charge of removing spirits contrary to law. On this point the evidence, if the witnesses were worthy of belief, was very clear and full. The Government officers who made the seizure in November, 1867, testified to finding a pipe which led from one of the establishments to the other, having the semblance of a water-pipe, by which spirits could be run from the distillery to the rectifying establishment. They also swore to facts tending to show that the pipe was in use for this purpose when they made their appearance, and that a hose by which the connection was made was cut by one of the employes, who was himself called as a witness and testified to having cut it. The Government called as witnesses the two men, SCHUYLER and DEZENDORF, who had acted as principals for these defendants, and they called also eleven of the men employed in the distillery, some of whom corroborated the evidence of the Inspectors as to what took place at the time of the seizure: others testified to seeing the cistern-room of the distillery opened on several occasions during both runs, when the accused were present, and that the spirits were run into the rectifying establishment by means of this pipe. The prosecution claimed to have shown by proof of the capacity of the distillery and of the time it was run, that the amount of tax which the Government should have received from this establishment, but had not, was over half a million of dollars.

So far as we can see from the evidence, the defendants made no attempt to controvert the existence of the connection between the two establishments, and, as long as that existed, it could require but very slight evidence to convict the parties of defrauding the Government. Honest men would see to it that no such means of fraud existed. Nor did they seriously controvert the claimed capacity of the distillery. As to the presence of the defendants on the different occasions when the cistern-room was wrongfully opened, the case stood somewhat differently. The contradiction of the evidence on that point was not so entirely within their power if the evidence was false, as on the other point. They undertake to show that the witnesses were not worthy of belief, because some of these very witnesses had made affidavits which had been sent on to Washington in an application for a release of the property, in which they had sworn to the entire innocence of the establishment of any fraud. The affidavits themselves, however, were not produced, and the weight of the evidence, as between the two oaths, if they were both taken, was pretty clearly with that which the witnesses gave upon the stand.

The jury seem to have found no difficulty, at any rate, in believing it, for, as we are told, they agreed at once in convicting BLAISDELL and ECKEL, and the delay in their verdict was only owing to a doubt as to the propriety of convicting McLAREN, whose connection with the establishment was rather that of an employe than a principal. The defence was so weak that no one can wonder at the efforts which the defendants made to postpone or avoid a trial. But it makes it all the more a subject of wonder that they should have had the success in postponing it which they had. If the history of that part of the case could be brought out, we are sure it would prove interesting and instructive to the public.

England and China—The New Treaty and the Old Policy.

The treaty negotiated by Lord ELGIN in 1858 extended to fifty-one articles. That of Mr. BURLINGAME, just concluded, contains but three, at least the telegraphic summary gives us only three items as the basis of negotiation. These are:

First—That it is necessary to observe the existing treaty stipulations.

Second—That all negotiations shall be conducted with the Central Government and not with the local authorities.

Third—That before the inauguration of war, disputes shall be referred to the Home Government.

For these three articles, the Embassy had to wait three months, while owing to red tape or indecision, they were kept standing in the cold exposed to a stream of unfriendly criticism. The result appears too small for their pains, but it is large enough to constitute a victory and a success. The victory consists in making a treaty in the face of opposition, and the success in gaining all that they really desired.

The leading object of the mission was not to make a treaty with the United States, but to establish new relations with the Great Powers of Europe. Three of them have Asiatic possessions which menace the frontiers of China, while trade and other interests offer them strong temptations to interfere in her internal affairs. To provide against this, has now become a vital question with the Chinese; and their Embassy if it accomplishes that, will be a success, if not [illegible]

[illegible] any [illegible] Continental rivals would have [illegible] to leave them free to take advantage of her movements, and to counteract her designs. In that case the Mission would have proved abortive. But England has committed herself. The other Great Powers cannot decline to do the same without placing themselves at a disadvantage, and the success of the Mission is therefore assured.

On the old policy which England renounces in this third article, we have already animadverted in our columns, and shall therefore dismiss it with a single remark. Her course in China thus far reflects but little credit on the political morality of Christendom. The champion of a demoralizing traffic, she has shown herself a quarrelsome bully, ever on the alert for a cause of war, and more than once pushing a trifling dispute into open hostilities even when she was manifestly in the wrong.

Instead of dwelling on these exhibitions, and yielding, perhaps, to a temptation to give England more than she deserves in the way of censure, we shall indulge ourselves in a parting glance at the old policy of the Chinese.

If they have suffered rough treatment at the hands of foreign nations, they have themselves to thank. Their arrogance has always provoked hostility, and, in some measure, justified it. Thirty years ago the Mandarins of Canton rejected with disdain the communications of Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, because they were not marked with the character *pin*, which means a "petition." They reported to the Emperor that they had done so because "on the outside of the envelope the forms and style of equality were used; and there were absurdly written on it the characters *Ta Ying Kwo*—'The Great English Nation.'" It was not without reason that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS asserted, in a lecture at Boston, that opium was not the cause of the war, but the little monosyllable *pin*.

The war settled the question for the seacoast, but that insolent pride still had a refuge in the capital. In 1850 a letter from the Queen of England congratulating the new Sovereign on his accession, was returned unopened; and the attempt to present it denounced by the Emperor himself as "impudent contumacy," because it had been brought in a steamer to the mouth of the Peiho, instead of being handed to the Mandarins at Canton. And in 1856 a letter of President PIERCE was contemptuously returned with the seal broken, but without an answer, because it had been forwarded by the Governor of Fokien instead of the Governor of Canton.

The Chinese needed another war, and it came. The occupation of Pekin by the Allies, in 1860, demolished the remains of their foolish pride; and they, in turn, are now begging for equal privileges.

What they ask and obtain in the present treaty is that England shall not weaken the Central Government by recognizing, in any way, the quasi independence of their provincial Governors; and that, in cases of dispute, the question of peace or war shall be decided by the Home Government, instead of leaving them exposed to hostile attack at the caprice of her officials in China.

In yielding these points, particularly the last, England renounces her old policy in favor of one which rests on a basis of justice and moderation; while the Chinese, on their part, reaffirm their determination to abide by all the obligations which they came under in accepting the treaty of Tientsin, in 1858. This is the meaning of the first article of the new treaty; and every one who has read the fifty-one articles negotiated, or rather dictated by the late Lord ELGIN, will readily understand how much it implies.

The San Juan Controversy and its Settlement.

Three treaties have been negotiated, and their protocols drawn up, by Minister JOHNSON, during his brief sojourn in England. The *Alabama* Convention overshadows the other two in public interest and importance; yet both interest and importance attach to the Naturalization question and the Northwest boundary.

Time was when, on San Juan Island, swords sprang threateningly from their scabbards; when Gens. SCOTT and HARNEY and Capts. PICKETT and PLEASONTON were writing sharp letters to Gov. DOUGLAS and Capt. HORNBY, and getting sharp replies; when to Puget Sound was hurried a hostile British fleet carrying 167 guns and 2,140 men; while Col. CASEY, with all available United States troops, poured into San Juan, and, throwing up intrenchments, awaited attack. This was in 1859. Ten years have since passed, and the hostilities then happily averted have never broken out. A peaceful joint military occupancy of the Island of San Juan has been maintained during all this time; no collision whatever has taken place, and, so far as can be seen, none is likely to take place for ten times ten years to come.

And yet, it was and is a dangerous question to leave open; and accordingly in 1860 the British Government proposed that the whole question regarding the right to San Juan should be left to the arbitration of one of three minor Powers—Belgium, Denmark or Switzerland. The rebellion and the civil war broke off the negotiations, which have since been resumed and conducted to a happy issue.

It is a long story—this discussion of the Northwest water boundary—and yet its leading points are not difficult to apprehend. It begins properly with the century itself; for, as early as that, the British Government set up a title to the territory lying west of the Columbia, and, while the United States claimed the whole region west of the Rocky Mountains up to 54 deg. 40 min., Great Britain assumed to stretch her sovereignty as far south as the parallel of 42 deg.

At length, in 1846, to settle the "Oregon dispute," as it was called, the United States, after a forty years controversy, proposed, by way of compromise, to continue the boundary along the forty-ninth parallel, which would nearly bisect the disputed territory, giving a moiety to each Government. Great Britain consented. But observing that this parallel would cut off the southerly cape of Vancouver's Island, the British Government demanded that the whole of this island should be included in its domains. Accordingly, the treaty was drawn up—June 15, 1846,—in language designed to meet this point; and is [illegible] in these words:

> "The line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean."

This phraseology seems simple, definite and clear. And yet therein lies the whole text of the San Juan controversy.

If the reader should take a good map and run his pencil along the line here indicated, he would follow the forty-ninth parallel to the coast, and then turning southerly, he would almost infallibly continue it through the Gulf of Georgia and the broad Canal de Haro to the Straits of Fuca and so to the Pacific again. For, as that is the palpable route, he would hardly suspect another.

That is precisely the line which was understood to be the treaty line by every officer and commissioner, civil or military, of the United States, who ever had anything to do with the negotiations. It was so with those who drew up the protocol with the State Department at that time, and with the Senate who ratified the treaty. Unluckily, however, the Hudson's Bay Company, fixing their eyes on the boundary line, observed the water between Vancouver's Island and the main land to be full of valuable islands; and, finding a narrow channel, called Rosario Strait, east of the deep and familiar Canal de Haro, they incited the British Government to assert that *this* channel was the one referred to in the treaty.

Such was the origin of the San Juan controversy—to wit, in the verbal interpretation of treaty language. For, between the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Strait lies the Haro Archipelago, of which San Juan is the largest and most valuable. The British Government, claiming that the boundary line runs through Rosario Strait, would give the Haro group to British control, while our Government, claiming that it runs through the Canal de Haro, would give it to the United States.

We shall hardly be credited when we now add that the entire argument adduced in support of the British claim is a verbal quibble on what is called the "very peculiar wording" of the treaty. The language of Capt. PREVOST, one of the British Commissioners appointed to settle the dispute soon after it arose, was that "Rosario Strait separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," while the Canal de Haro, which washes Vancouver's Island in one part, "only separates the island from the continent." That is the *whole* of the British argument; and is it conceivable that two-and-twenty years of diplomacy and several stout volumes have been devoted to this contemptible *equivoque?* Let us not call *Hudibras* satire; for surely the man who could "distinguish and divide a hair, 'twixt south and southwest side," or who could "force whole rivers, in despite o' geography, to change their site," is nothing to the British Commissioner with his pribbles and prabbles. SWIFT's couplet comes up with significance:

> "Strange all this difference should be,
> 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

On the other hand, the American claim has always rested an common sense, as well as contemporaneous evidence. In the first place, it rests on the fact that the *sole purpose* of deflecting the boundary line from the forty-ninth parallel was to give Vancouver's Island to Great Britain—this island and no other; not the Haro group, not San Juan. The present claim, therefore, conflicts with the reason urged by the British Government for what was itself a concession on our part,—namely, deflecting the due west boundary line at all. Secondly, the American claim brings forward a mass of contemporaneous documents which show that the Canal de Haro, *and that alone*, was mentioned in the original discussion of the question by Mr. McLANE, our Ambassador sent specially to England to settle the Oregon boundary; by Mr. BENTON, who managed the treaty in the Senate, and who declared in so many words, "the line runs through the Channel de Haro;" and by everybody else, English or American, who had anything officially to do with the question. And, finally, our Government proves by chart and plummet that the Canal de Haro is the *main* channel; that it is nearly *twice as deep* as Rosario Strait, and broader in every part, so that at least treble the volume of water rushes through it; and that it is mainly an open and free channel, while Rosario Strait is full of obstructions. With such facts, no wonder that our Government has insisted on its interpretation of the treaty.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have always believed that Spain would crush the Cuban revolt—as there is no doubt the Spanish Government is determined to use all its power for that purpose. The riot in Havana on Friday evening is the first outbreak of the rebellion in the Western Department; but it is impossible that the revolutionists should get possession of Havana, for the guns on the fortification of the Cabanas, opposite the city, could lay it in ashes, if that were necessary. The insurrection in the Eastern Department holds its ground with remarkable tenacity; but, in the mean time, Spain is hurrying forward troops to her revolted colony.

The *Tribune* errs in speaking of the Blaisdell-Eckel case as the first case of the conviction of whisky thieves. Over a dozen, large and small, have been convicted in the Brooklyn district and are now undergoing punishment—two of them, DEVLIN and ENRIGHT, being still in the Penitentiary. But the *Tribune* is quite right in insisting that the officials who permitted this swindling to go on, shall also be brought to judgment. The Eastern District has given us an example in that matter also—as CALLICOTT, a revenue officer implicated in similar frauds, was tried, convicted, and is now in State Prison. It is quite clear, from the developments of the Blaisdell trial, that there are officials in this City who ought to be sent to keep him company. We trust they may be promptly called to account.

The women in Perryville, Ohio, recently mobbed a rum shop and destroyed its contents. The owner brought suit, but was beaten. We are a little curious to know on what ground the act of these women was defended and justified. We can understand perfectly that they would object to establishing a shop for the sale of liquor in their town; but where they get the right to destroy it, with impunity, we are at a loss to know. Are women at liberty to drive out of town everybody whom they do not like, and to destroy their property?

Our Court of Common Pleas has decided that the gift of a horse and wagon, as consideration for a public office, is valid and must be upheld. Of course, any gift—of money or anything else, for office, is equally valid. We shall, under this decision, expect to see a regular report of market prices for positions in the Custom-house, Post Office and Internal Revenue departments. If they are proper articles of trade, why should they not be quoted? Bribery is an obsolete word, and will soon be excluded from our dictionaries, though not from an official practice.

"Here we are bowed down by taxation and see nothing for our money. The burdens would be borne cheerfully by the people, if they saw the results in improved roads, in good sewerage, or clean streets." This is *not* said of New-York, though it might be, but of the Italian City of Naples. It is curious to observe how little one great City sometimes differs from another, although the ocean lies between them, and their forms of government are quite as wide apart as they are themselves.

Bills proposing fresh grants for railroads still continue to be the order of the day at Washington. As a general thing they come from the roads which have received the largest amount of Government aid already. The appetite for Government subsidies, like some others, seems to grow by what it feeds on. There seems, too, to be a general conviction among those who want them that their chance of getting them will be a good deal better before the 4th of March than after. Gen. GRANT's remark that the public debt ought never to be increased so long as anybody is in favor of repudiating it, is not only just and true, but it has made a decided impression.

The TIMES has recorded the intention of the Grand Jury to suggest to the Legislature such an amendment to the now existing statute relating to concealed weapons as will declare the carrying of a loaded pistol a penal offence. Can even possible good results be looked for from such an enactment? It is offered as likely to afford protection to peaceable citizens, and certainly it will deprive them—and at how inopportune season!—of the only positive sense of security they at certain times possess. Respectable men, detained from their homes until a late hour at night, will surely not subject themselves to punishment by a violation of the law. But do those who urge the amendment think that the wretches who defy the Penitentiary, the State Prison and the gallows will share the same dread?

We are pleased to see the activity of Mayor HALL. He is now giving some attention to the abominable condition of the streets; and though he has not much power in the premises, we have no doubt he will be able to discover some means of compelling Mr. WHITING to make a show of fulfilling the terms of his contract. Though Mr. HALL's authority is restricted on all hands, he can do a great deal in the way of benefiting the City, and reforming its more disgraceful features.

The American claimants of Alta Vela—the guano of which will be recollected in connection with the impeachment trial—had better assert their claims very quickly. President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, has granted the guano product of the island as a guarantee for a loan of $2,000,000 from an English capitalist; and it is reported that, immediately on the completion of the contract, English vessels will assert their control of Alta Vela. Where is Judge BLACK?

Three hundred and seventeen public gambling-houses were closed in this City during the last year, through the workings of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling—at least, so it is claimed in the annual report. There are six hundred members of the Association, and its receipts for the year were $24,000. It is estimated that thirty millions of dollars are annually spent in the public gambling-houses of this City—most of it by men in mercantile pursuits, and country merchants visiting the City. The Association has never avowed its ability to put an entire stop to gambling; but it attempts, in divers ways, to decrease the number of visitors to gambling-houses, to withdraw their sources of revenue, and deplete their incomes, so that they may eventually cease to exist. The report describes the *modus operandi* of the gambling-house drummer, roper-in, or steerer, with his gorgeous appearance, fascinating manners, and costly style.

When Gen. KILPATRICK, on returning from South America some months ago, told the story of five hundred mummies rising from the grave, or rather being thrown up from the ground, at the time of the earthquake in Peru, there was a great deal of incredulity expressed about the affair. But our Lima (Peru) correspondent, in his last letter, gives some additional details, and adds another item to the abundant proof we have already had of the accuracy of Gen. KILPATRICK's account. The mummies were buried ninety years ago, and one of them, which our correspondent saw, is described as in the most perfect state of preservation, every joint and bone being perfect, and the iron gray hair being abundant. Those who have doubted KILPATRICK's mummy story must now take back their doubts.

Alexander Hamilton.

Local distance often lends, like distance of time, impartiality to the judgment formed of prominent men. When both are united the judgment becomes doubly impressive, especially so when foreigners are the judges.

Every one knows WEBSTER's brief but glorious passage about ALEXANDER HAMILTON's resuscitating the corpse of our credit. TALLEYRAND said (so we have always heard) to GEORGE TICKNOR, who visited the French statesman in 1819: "I have known three great men in my life—NAPOLEON, HAMILTON and FOX." LIEBER relates in his "Reminiscences of an Intercourse with NIEBUHR," that the keen-eyed and constructive historian walking with him in the Roman Forum, in 1823, said that of all public men America had produced, HAMILTON seemed to him a true political genius, and far the greatest of the time on the other side of the sea. NIEBUHR was a student in Edinburgh University, together with BROUGHAM, (they remained always friends,) when BURR took HAMILTON from the world of action, and the later Roman historian always took the deepest interest in American affairs, and had taken it from his precocious boyhood, as he often told LIEBER, then just on his return from Greece, where he had gone as Phil-Hellene, and staying with NIEBUHR, Prussian Minister at Rome.

In the *History of the United States of America*, by CHARLES FREDERICK NEUMANN, 3 vols., Berlin, 1865, a German work of great merit, there is, among others, this passage:

> "And now ALEXANDER HAMILTON appeared for the first time as a creative and organizing mind—the most so of his contemporaries, and probably one of the very greatest legislators and statesmen of any time." In another passage, Mr. NEUMANN says: "HAMILTON belongs to those legislators, who have most thoroughly understood the fundamental conditions of human society, especially those of a Republic."

There are three kinds of public men: some stand prominently at their own time, but when they end their career no more remains of them than of a man who dies of self-combustion. Others stand high, and remain high in history, although their line of reputation is generally an undulating one. There are some whose name steadily grows higher and wider for centuries after their death, and such is HAMILTON's. Some remarkable features and facts may be observed in *Neumann's History of the United States*. The second volume, for instance, is dedicated to President LINCOLN, and the dedication is dated: "Berlin, on the day when the German-American Gen. WEITZEL entered the rebel capital, April 3, 1865;" and the motto of this volume is from FRANKLIN: "America best cultivates what Germany brought forth."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Illustrations of Protection.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Persons sometimes not unnaturally, wonder why the Democratic Party, which was so antinational during the war, has not been swept out of existence, and how it manages to keep up a respectable and even formidable show of numbers. The answer is to be found in the follies of the Republicans—that is to say, of many of their active and leading members. These follies are of two kinds, invasion of personal liberty, as in the so-called temperance or prohibitory laws, and taxation of the many—often accompanied by a waste greater than the taxation itself—for the benefit of the few, as in our so-called protective legislation.

The beauty and wisdom of the latter are exemplified in Senator SHERMAN's support of the recent bill imposing enormous duties on copper. Among other sage reasons for passing the bill, he said, "That it would be impossible to maintain the tariff system unless protection was made general."

In a little treatise published some eighteen months ago on the dangers of attempting to engraft the "paternal" system of government upon a democracy, I wrote the following sentences, anticipating, as it were, the Senator's plea, which was not then so usual as it has since become.

"Government may put on a duty here and a bounty there, bolstering up special interests one after another, as they have strength and pertinacity to urge their claims. The natural end of this is, that everybody clamorous enough is more or less 'protected,' which is like trying to win at roulette by putting money on all the numbers."

As some of your readers may be virtuous, or unsophisticated enough not to know what roulette is, and I have seen the game played in Germany, I may be allowed to say a few words in explanation of it. Briefly it amounts to this: there are thirty-two numbers on a table, and a ball is allowed to roll freely till it stops opposite one of them. Of course when the player puts his money on a number the chances are thirty-two to one against him, but if he wins he only receives twenty-eight times his stake, so that the bank makes twelve and a half per cent. on all the money played, and this percentage may be taken to represent the waste after all interests are protected, which corresponds to a player covering all the numbers. The illustration, however, is defective in practice, because *all* interests do not succeed in getting protection. The strongest and most active obtain a large share; the weakest go to the wall. It is more like a cage full of monkeys in menagerie; they are fed simultaneously; instead of each being satisfied with the portion assigned him, every monkey grabs at his neighbor's allowance, the stronger rob the weaker, and a great deal of monkey provender is spilt in the process.

Will it be said that these illustrations are trivial and unworthy a great national question? No one can rate the importance of the subject higher than I do; but the absurdity of "protection" will sometimes eclipse its wickedness, however seriously one may wish to treat it. The plain state of the matter is this, during a long period of our national history our politics were founded on a compromise between two abuses. The South connived at Protection, and the North submitted to Slavery. The latter evil precipitated its own cure by a terrible convulsion, like a demon rending the body which it left; how long shall we put up with the former? A writer in the *Free-trader* recently said that there was a natural connection between "protection" and Slavery. The assertion seemed paradoxical, and contrary to well-known facts; yet I believe (*pace* the nation) that it was fundamentally correct. What the writer meant (though he expressed himself too broadly and loosely) was evidently this: that there was an analogy between the foundations of the two abuses, the one robbing the laborer of his whole earnings, the other of part of them, and that the man who is an ardent advocate of "protection" would *mutatis mutandis* have been a stubborn upholder of Slavery.

We are never weary of bragging about our freedom, our equality, and our democratic institutions; yet we allow a few persons here and there to tax—and tax in the most wasteful manner, the whole community; for the consumers are the whole community, without exception of age or sex, color or condition. Surely, while this state of things lasts, it becomes us to be more modest, and sometimes to admit that injustice and stupidity are not confined to "the effete Governments of the Old World."

C. A. BRISTED.

Health of Children in the Public Schools—Letter from Superintendent Randall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of Friday last in reference to the health of the pupils of our public schools, deserves more than a passing notice. The interest recently manifested by the Press of the City on all that pertains to these institutions is indicative of a wholesome state of public opinion; and while the official reports and documents of the Board of Education, which contain full and explicit information on all the subjects discussed are not within the reach of the great body of those interested, it is eminently proper that such information should be furnished through the public journals, by those competent from their position or otherwise, to provide it.

Those of us who are in the daily habit of visiting the public schools, and inspecting the condition of every class—Commissioners, Trustees, Inspectors and Superintendents—are certainly wholly unaware of any such general or special unhealthiness as is indicated in the article referred to. On the contrary, no one, we think, could pass through these crowded school-rooms without being forcibly struck with the general air of cheerfulness, happiness and health. That exception to this state of things should occasionally occur among nearly a hundred and fifty thousand children of all ages and of every locality, should not be matter of surprise. That in some instances the exciting cause of illness should be traceable to over-study, or ill-ventilated or too crowded apartments, is by no means improbable. But that the general health of the pupils of our public schools is seriously affected or endangered from either of these, or from any other cause incident to their attendance upon these institutions, I believe to be untrue. There have been, and doubtless still are, serious defects in the provisions for perfect ventilation in many of our class-rooms; but for several years past the Board of Education and its officers, especially the Clerk, the Superintendent of Buildings and Engineer, have been actively, and thus far successfully, engaged in furnishing an efficient remedy. The constant pressure upon trustees and teachers for admission to these schools, and especially to the primary departments, and their unwillingness to exclude any applicant, render it exceedingly difficult to prevent occasional over-crowding of the rooms; but every possible exertion is made on the part of the general and local Boards to remedy this evil, as far forth as is at all practicable. I have repeatedly presented the matter to the consideration of the Board, and know that everything that can be done under its authority to prevent or mitigate this evil, has been and will continue to be done. Meantime, the utmost care has been taken to prevent illness or danger of any kind, and no complaints of any specific failure to do so have hitherto, so far as I know, been made.

To the allegation that too much study is required of the pupils and too little regard paid to their physical training, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the facts do not warrant the assertion. The schools are in session during six hours of each day, with recesses varying from an hour to an hour and a half for recreation and lunch. The remaining four and a half hours, at most, after deducting the time spent in the opening exercises of each school, are devoted to hearing recitations and to occasional exercises in writing, drawing, French and music. The lessons to be recited on the following day are uniformly required to be gone over, illustrated and explained by the teacher before being given out, and must be such as to require not more than two hours' study or review out of school. These two hours are the extent of time required for daily study in the grammar schools, and in the primary department and schools no lessons whatever are permitted to be studied out of school. In the latter department all necessary instruction is communicated orally or otherwise during school hours, while in the grammar department this is wholly impracticable without dispensing with recitations altogether. The course of study now prescribed for this department is less burdensome and imposes a less amount of labor upon the pupils and teachers than any previous course since the organization of the Board. Without reducing the standard of scholarship in our public schools to a point far below that of other seminaries of a similar grade, it is impossible materially to modify its requisitions. There are in all institutions of the kind pupils and teachers who will endanger their physical health by over-exertion and over-study. But there is nothing either in the provisions of the course, or its administration by the officers intrusted with its supervision, which requires any undue strain upon either the physical or mental energies of either pupils or teachers; nor is it believed that any such result prevails to any considerable extent.

Every school and department is provided with as ample facilities for amusement, relaxation and physical exercise, as the limited extent of the grounds which can be procured for this purpose will possibly admit. It is, of course, utterly impracticable to provide within an area of less than fifty feet square, gymnastic and calisthenic appliances for from a thousand to fifteen hundred children.

Perhaps, after all, Mr. Editor, if those interested, as who is not, in the practical administration of our extensive system of public school instruction, would themselves devote a single day or an hour of every day in looking into these institutions where, their children or their neighbor's children to the number of a hundred and fifty thousand are being educated at an annual expense of three million of dollars, a much fuller appreciation would be had of the magnitude and extent of the work done, of the facilities afforded, the accommodation provided, and the pains taken to prevent and counteract every element of danger or peril, physical, intellectual or moral. It is very easy, for those not familiar with the every-day practical workings of this vast system of free public education in our midst, to fasten upon a few isolated exceptional cases of failure, as indicative of weakness, deficiency or general short-coming, and so to disseminate the seeds of distrust, prejudice and misconception among the community, when a little dispassionate inquiry and a careful examination of the system itself, would amply vindicate its value and efficiency. This system is by no means perfect. Much yet remains to be done and much to be improved in its details and general management. Let us not be condemned for unavoidable errors and deficiencies, or judged without a full examination of all the facts. But, above all, let us not abandon or undermine by unfounded prejudices that general confidence in our public schools which has hitherto sustained them and vindicated their superior efficiency amid the most violent attacks of partisanship and faction. Very respectfully,

S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

Inalienability of the Property of Religious Incorporations—The Case in Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The controversy pending in the Superior Court between the Madison-avenue Baptist Church and the Oliver-street Baptist Church, for the possession of the church edifice and ground on corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, presents issues in which the religious incorporations of the State of New-York are deeply interested.

In the Fall of 1862 an attempt was made to form a union of these churches, at which time each incorporation possessed from $50,000 to $60,000 in excess of its liabilities.

A leading feature in the scheme, as devised by those engaged in this attempt, was the transferring to the corporation of the Oliver-street Church the entire estate of the Madison-avenue Church, extinguishing it as a corporation and dissolving it as a religious body. For the purpose of executing this design, an application was made by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Madison-avenue Church (as directed by five of the nine trustees) to the Supreme Court, for permission to execute a deed of conveyance; which being granted, the President and Secretary executed a deed conveying to the Oliver-street Church the entire property of the Madison-avenue Church.

When the five trustees directed this application to be made to the Court for permission to convey the property, they had not obtained the consents of one-quarter of the corporators; and when the President made the application, the consents of but thirty-one corporators had been secured, the whole number of corporators being about ninety.

Having thus obtained a deed of conveyance from the officers of the trustees, the Oliver-street Church entered upon possession of the property, the recovery of which a few months subsequently was sought by the Madison-avenue Church.

The plaintiff (the Madison-avenue Church) in applying to the Court for relief, makes two direct issues:

First—That it has sanctioned no part of the transactions, having neither authorized the gift of its property, nor consented to the extinguishing of its corporate powers, and deny that the majority or all of the trustees were invested with authority to make any application to the Court in its behalf, to convey the real estate without first having obtained the consent of a majority of plaintiff's corporation. In brief, that a minority of corporators is not the corporation.

Second—That it was not in the power of a majority of the corporators, the Board of Trustees and the Supreme Court combined, to authorize a conveyance of the real estate of the plaintiff for the purpose of impoverishing the society and destroying its existence; that the real estate of religious incorporations, under the laws of this State, cannot be alienated, excepting for the welfare of the society, and its continuance for the purposes for which it was organized.

The final decision of the issues raised in the litigation between these churches cannot fail to interest the members of religious incorporations generally, for if it shall be determined that the laws of this State sanction the stripping of a religious society by the gift of its property to another society, then it will appear that there is no security for the continuance to any society of the possession of its property.

If the existing laws can thus be construed, the real estate of religious incorporations is placed in great jeopardy, as in that event any religious society, of whatever denomination, seized with a desire to obtain the real estate of some other church, has only to secure in its interests a majority of the corporators and trustees of its neighbor, who, upon obtaining the permission of some Judge of the Supreme Court, can accomplish the destruction of the one for the aggrandizement of the other.

If our laws furnish no better protection to religious incorporations than that, then it follows that a person giving money to a Church for the purpose of purchasing a site and building an edifice, has no assurance that the society to which he contributed shall have anything more than a temporary enjoyment of its estate.

The plaintiff claims, however, that our laws lend no countenance to a gift of the real estate of religious societies by its corporators; nor do they even sanction a sale that shall not, in the judgment of the Supreme Court, be for the benefit of the society making the sale; nor even a sale, the proceeds of which shall not be applied for the use of the society making the conveyance; that the trustees and corporators combined have no such trust conferred upon them as to invoke the aid of the Supreme Court to authorize any disposition of the real estate of a religious society, that shall not have for its object the promotion of the interests of the society as such; and that no power has been delegated to the Supreme Court under which the Court can enable the corporators to make any other disposition than as above stated.

A TRUSTEE
OF THE MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH.

JAN. 20, 1869.

The Children in Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you as one of the many parents of this City for your timely article on City Public Schools, in your issue of to-day. The evil is even greater than your statement. Instead of fifty, there are often 100 children six hours every day in those small class-rooms. I despair of a remedy in any other direction than in behalf of both teachers and scholars reducing the time for daily sessions to from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The morning is the time for study and four hours of close application is sufficient for one day.

The holidays should also be lengthened, and the schools closed from the 1st of June until the 1st of October.

The present system is sapping the constitutions of the youth of both sexes, and filling our cemeteries with those whose glad presence should bring joy to our homes and comfort to our old age. The happy years of childhood are passed in a ceaseless drudgery to attain an object which a feeble constitution and impaired health will afterward render but a doubtful blessing.

A FATHER,
WHO HAS TWO CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

Compressed Air as a Motor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon a recent favorable expression of opinion by the Chicago *Railway Review*, as to the use of compressed air as a motive power in shops, manufactories, and other mechanical establishments in lieu of steam, as a text, you indorse the idea in yesterday's paper, giving credit for the invention to "a Chicago man." In this you are mistaken. A patent was granted some time ago to a Mr. CARYL, of Massachusetts, for the conveyance of this power through large service pipes, and no one can use the plan, without subjecting themselves to suit for damages, without that gentleman's permission. Mr. CARYL is well known in this City, having for a number of years been associated with Capt. ERICSSON in building the caloric engine. He proposes to utilize his invention in a way that will be perhaps of more consequence to this community than to any other in America, viz., by applying it to the propulsion of street railway cars. The Greenwich-street road, which can not be profitably run by either steam, traction ropes, or other devices so far proposed, can be made a paying investment at once by this most simple plan. Mr. CARYL's idea is to lay between the rails a tube of boiler-iron, two feet in diameter, to convey compressed air the whole length of the road. At the extremities, and midway between them—or say at intervals of two to two and a half miles—he locates a stationary engine, fitted with simple compressors and tanks, where the air is compressed throughout the whole line of service pipes to the extent of say forty-five to fifty pounds. Each car has under it, or on its roof, a tank of sufficient capacity for a supply of compressed air to carry it from station to station, and this can be filled while the passengers are being let off and taken on at the stations. A tube conveys the power to a small engine as large as a good-sized coffee-pot, which works a crank on the front wheels, and the engine and whole apparatus are so simple that any man intelligent enough to drive a team of horses can handle them. This is absolutely all there is of complication, expense or mystery about it. The plan of conveying compressed air is as feasible as that of carrying water and gas through street mains. The Hoosac Tunnel was a failure until the engineers adopted this plan to work the wonderful Burleigh rock drills, that are boring through the mountain as regularly and easily as salt water worms through a ship's side. The power in this case is already conveyed through pipes a distance of one and one-fifth miles from the mouth of the tunnel, and the most delicate guage shows no appreciable difference in the pressure throughout the whole distance. The engineers expect to find the same state of things when the pipe is three miles long, as with its present length. A practical engineer, (Mr. HASKINS) recently employed by the Chinese Government to erect some great machine shops at Hong Kong, writes recently that he "would not hesitate to carry compressed air through a two-foot pipe *ten miles*, without any perceptible loss for many months."

I have noticed several times recently that you have spoken appreciatively of the efforts to introduce compressed air as a motor, and this induces me to ask enough of your space to present the above facts. Capt. ERICSSON is persuaded of the practicability of the plan, I am told, and I am also informed that compressed air has been used this season in driving a Burleigh drill on this island. The cost of trying the Caryl plan on the experimental section of elevated track in Greenwich-street would be so insignificant that it seems a pity that the parties interested should not do it, and thus solve a problem of vast importance to this car-ridden, long-suffering community.

HORATIO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The thirsting playgoer who has been subsisting since the New Year upon the drainings of last year's feast, will soon have reason for gladness again. Within a month the character of the local stage will be almost wholly altered. Shakespearean revivals, original comedies, new burlesques, fresh players, and new tragedians will contribute to this result. The change is not undesirable, nor will it be untimely. Public interest has of late diminished considerably toward the theatres, with one or two exceptions; and since the holiday sputter lessening audiences have admonished the managers that popular favor must be sought in new channels.

Some of the amended programmes are to be offered for consideration to-night, and indeed the current week will be enriched by three or four topics of interest in theatrical circles. The second act of the auction farce, which is to be performed this morning at Irving Hall, for the benefit of Mr. BOOTH, will furnish some food for gossip, since that celebrated artist, the Ticket Speculator, is expected to appear again in the principal part, and, as the phrase goes, "carry the house by storm." The opening of a second volume of "Humpty Dumpty's" absurdities, the return of "Solon Shingle" to New-York, and the opening of Mr. BROUGHAM's beautiful theatre of a thousand reflections, all to take place this evening, will help also to keep the playgoers alive for nine days at least, or until the next wonder comes along.

MR. BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Mr. BROUGHAM had the pleasure on Saturday evening of displaying to a happy assemblage of his critics and contemporaries the elegant little palace which he may be said to have hewn from the solid rock. May the success of our genial comedian's new enterprise be as firm as the stone in which it is cradled. Seldom has space been so economized as in this new home of mirth. The house, to the outside gazer, looks painfully narrow, but the happy idea of a genius in having the side walls of the interior plated with mirrors, affords a most agreeable illusion of immensity to the seated audience. These mirrors line the walls of the parquette and the dress-circle. Upon the walls of the gallery the pervading tint of the house prevails. This is blush-rose, neatly framed in white, with delicate boundaries of gold. The lower floor of the house is not divided, as in other theatres, into parquette and balcony circle, but is furnished with the convenient iron chairs now so popular, and is devoted to the orchestra reserves. Above these rises the balcony, with its boxes at either end much the same as at Wallack's, only here again the iron chairs are wholly used in lieu of sofas. There are also two rows of these chairs in the gallery circle, which is the only other division of the house. A neat vine, in iron-work, painted white and flecked with gold, fronts these two circles. The descent from the back to the front in both is rather precipitous, however, and calls for the nimbleness of the lively chamois in those who would make the passage to the foremost seats in safety. Nine hundred persons, it is stated, can be seated comfortably, and a thousand persons may be crowded into the place. The house empties through three doors, two of which open directly from the stairways to the upper circles. This is ample egress, and only that these stairways are also somewhat precipitous, gives the requisite assurance of safety. On account of the presence of the mirrors fewer gas jets are required to light the theatre, but the necessary illumination is furnished by a tasteful chandelier, suspended from the dome, modeled to represent circles of wax candles, and from half a dozen bunches of similar lights placed at intervals in front of the first circle. The boxes, of which there are four, are not permitted to obtrude upon the stage, but, as we have already stated, like those at Wallack's, are reserved from the body of the house. The proscenium is formed by a slender column, and is considerably higher than wide; indeed, on account of the limited space from wall to wall on the stage, everything had to be built above or below, and for this reason so little of the old-fashioned, entangling machinery has been employed, that there is probably more room in this tiny dramatic parlor than may be found in many a larger concern. A new drop curtain by the veteran RUSSELL SMITH was exhibited on Saturday evening, the painting of which represents, within a clear ring broken here and there by a fold of drapery, a pleasant rural prospect of mountain and valley country. The first curtain is a heavy drapery of dark reps, with broad stripes of a lighter ground and figure; at the bottom a deep fringe adds weight and rich effect to this. To summarize, it may be stated that the architects and artists have prepared for Mr. BROUGHAM's visitors a theatre where every one may be at his ease, where the severest taste will not be offended by any undue ornament, and where one may nestle for the enjoyment of that evening's pleasure which Mr. BROUGHAM will undoubtedly furnish.

MR. BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. BOOTH will not be long after Mr. BROUGHAM with his theatre, and this morning he begins to rehearse his company in the first act of "Romeo and Juliet." The rehearsals are to take place at Pike's Opera House until next Monday, when the stage of the new theatre will be clear and ready for them. Mr. BOOTH has determined to restore all of SHAKESPEARE's text in the present revival, and has cast the leading characters to the following members of his company:

Romeo	Mr. Booth
Mercutio	Mr. E. Adams
Friar Lawrence	Mr. Mark Smith
Tybalt	Mr. H. Langdon
Capulet	Mr. A. W. Fenno
Benvolio	Mr. Norris
Montague	Mr. T. J. Hind
Paris	Mr. F. Monroe
Peter	Mr. C. Peters
Juliet	Miss Mary McVicker
Nurse	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Capulet	Miss E. V. Proudfoot

The other parts will be played by Messrs. A. PITON, J. CHATTERTON, G. H. VINTON, H. L. HINTON, J. P. DENEL, H. B. WINTLE, H. MACKAY and H. HOGAN—who will comprise the balance of Mr. BOOTH's company. A marked improvement is possible in the supernumerary department, from an arrangement which Mr. BOOTH has made by which he secures the aid of twenty-four amateurs—ladies and gentlemen—who may accept the schooling which this humble business will give them, in the hope of some evening being called upon to fill higher parts. To complete the *personnel* of the stage department of Mr. BOOTH's theatre, to which alone we shall confine our remarks this morning, it may be mentioned that Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER is to conduct the orchestra; Mr. D. W. WALLER is to be the prompter; Mr. SMITH TUTTLE, from the San Francisco theatres, is the master machinist; the "artist of the wardrobe" is THOMAS JOYCE, of Boston—whom, we hear, has been at work sixteen months upon the costumes of "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Winter's Tale," (which is to be Mr. BOOTH's second piece;) the scenery has been contributed by a partnership of youth and age, that is to say—by young Mr. WITHAM and old Mr. HILLIARD. The theatre will open on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Between the incoming and outgoing entertainments, much confusion and plenty of excitement reigns in the other theatres.

"Last nights" are announced of the prevailing entertainments at Niblo's Garden, at Wood's Museum, and at the New-York Theatre.

"After Dark" will be withdrawn from Niblo's Garden on Saturday next, for LYDIA THOMPSON and "The Forty Thieves," who are to appear simultaneously next Monday.

At Wood's Museum, from which Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe are to secede, busy preparations are in progress for a glittering production of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" next week. For this engagements have been made with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, Mlle. MORLACCHI, and Miss ROSE MASSEY, another blonde from England, who has just come over.

The Worrell Sisters are to take their leave of New-York this week, and on Monday next tragedy and BUCHANAN will usurp the home of WORRELL and bouffe. The production of Mr. FULTON's new farce has been postponed till the return of the sisters.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS commences an engagement for two weeks at the Broadway Theatre this evening, appearing in *Solon Shingle* and *Joshua Butterby*. Mlle. ZOE is to follow Mr. OWENS and produce a new drama by Mr. FULTON.

The Riseley Troupe of performing Japanese, including the precocious acrobat "All Right," are to appear at the Tammany this week, in addition to the vast array of public entertainers who have already become popular there. This is understood to be the farewell engagement of the troupe prior to their return to Japan. The cunning and dexterity of its principals during their performances at the Academy of Music twenty months ago can hardly have been forgotten.

A company of variety performers give an entertainment of pantomime, song and dance at the Bowery Theatre now, between the two melodramas which are nightly played at that highly-spiced establishment. On Tuesday evening Mr. SAMUEL DRAKE is to have a benefit at the Bowery, when, in addition to the "Colleen Bawn," a complete minstrel entertainment will be given by several volunteers from the various Ethiopian companies.

DE CORDOVA lectures to-morrow evening, at Apollo Hall, upon "That Dog Next Door."

Miss LOUISA MOORE, who has been playing the character of *Elsa*, in "After Dark," at Niblo's, has been called to England by the alarming illness of her sister. Miss MAY SAVILLE is to be substituted for her in this part.

Mr. LENT is to introduce a couple of startling gymnasts to the patrons of the New-York Circus to-night. These are the brothers RIZARELLI, two Spanish performers who do an original and double trapeze act. The RIZARELLIS it is stated, execute all the most difficult and effective feats of LEOTARD, and other noted flying-trapeze performers, *together*, making their flights and somersaults through the air simultaneously, but in opposite directions. The brothers RIZARELLI will appear every night this week and at the Wednesday and Saturday *matinées*.

Prof. R. R. RAYMOND will this evening commence a short course of Shakespearean readings at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. He will begin with "Much Ado About Nothing."

BRIEF NOTES.

On the 10th inst. a party of white men made a raid upon the Chinese laborers at Unionville, Humboldt County, Nevada, and forcibly expelled them from their homes, driving them out upon the desert, only because they were opposed to their earning a living there by honest industry.

Senator ROSS has written a letter to a friend in Kansas, reiterating his opinions in favor of a liberal extension of the elective franchise in that State. He urges that the blacks be at once permitted to vote, and thinks that the privilege will yet be extended to women.

A recent fire in Savannah, Ga., destroyed the valuable law library of Hon. HENRY R. JACKSON, and all his papers. He had no insurance on his books.

Gov. HOFFMAN has been petitioned to pardon a man sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the lock-up at Peekskill.

Newspapers throughout the country lament the disastrous effects of the weather this Winter. It is to the credit of the Jacksonville *Floridian* that it sees some advantage in it. It thinks that the recent cold weather destroyed the caterpillar, and that the cotton crop will be increased in consequence.

Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, S. S. NICHOLS and H. J. STITES, Judges of the Supreme Court, and several other eminent Democratic lawyers of Kentucky, have petitioned the Legislature of that State to pass an act admitting negroes to testify in courts.

Gov. HAYES has communicated to the Ohio Legislature the memorial for repairing the grounds inclosing the tomb of President HARRISON, with a recommendation that the State accept the guardianship of the tomb, as proposed.

A young lady in Hastings, Minn., has been made insane by "Planchette," and has been taken to an asylum.

Buffalo brewed last year 159,961 barrels of ale and beer, an increase of 5,714 barrels over 1867.

Many of the Rhode Island Republican papers recommend the nomination of Hon. PARDON W. STEVENS, the present Lieutenant-Governor, for Governor of that State, but he declines to accept.

JOSIAH SIBLEY & Co., of Augusta, Ga., have purchased the stock in the Georgia Railroad owned by that city—1,161 shares—at ninety cents on the dollar, besides assuming to meet sundry payments on the city indebtedness.

The Mobile *Tribune* is a paper of tribulations. Its latest groaning is over the national debt, which it says will never be paid. The Government is already bankrupt, it cries, and the people groaning under intolerable taxation, while the bondholders are living in idleness and fancied security as the Roman patricians and French noblesse did before them.

The Ohio Senate has passed a bill raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court from $3,000 to $4,000. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the amount is still too small, and urges $5,000—all the reasons for a less amount being mean and shabby.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* was recently sued for libel in publishing some Police Court proceedings. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

EDWARD W. HARRINGTON, of Manchester, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of New-Hampshire.

Rev. Dr. MANNY, Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Seabury Divinity School of the Episcopal Church at Faribault, Minn., died on the 19th inst. His death was occasioned by the amputation of his leg on account of gangrene, resulting from a soft corn. His father and grandfather both died of gangrene.

A merchant in Lewiston, Me., who some years since settled with his creditors by paying them fifty cents on a dollar, has been prosperous since, and last week voluntarily paid them the balance.

There are complaints throughout Georgia of a scarcity of laborers.

Hon. CHARLES REEMELIN lectured in Cincinnati recently on the Humbugs of Anglo-Saxonism.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says that the order for the release of Lieut. BRAINE, which the Attorney-General issued by direction of the President, was [illegible] in a [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] in his behalf.

The following [illegible] note to Hon. D. D. PRATT's acknowledgment of the news of his election to the United States Senate: "The result you announce overwhelms me with astonishment. Express to the friends my gratitude for the unsolicited and unexpected honor they have conferred upon me. D. D. PRATT."

All the members of the [illegible] Legislature are carpet-baggers. Not a single Senator or Representative was born in the State.

The Massachusetts newspapers are unitedly calling upon the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WHISKY.

The Government Theory—Test Case in the United States Court in Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 22.

In our column of law intelligence yesterday we announced the verdict—rendered about noon—in the Furlong case, which had been on trial for some time in the United States District Court, before Judge DRUMMOND and a jury. As the matter involved is one of far more than ordinary importance, we now give a *résumé* of the case, and the principal points in Judge DRUMMOND's charge to the jury.

The Government, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, its agent, started a theory under the Revenue law of 1866, after an examination of the various distilleries in the country, which was, that in distilling the distiller mingled with his grain such a quantity of water that forty-five gallons of the meal and water combined contained or represented one bushel of grain. Based on this theory, in order to find out the number of bushels mashed in any given distillery, the Government agents were instructed to measure the mash-tubs, deduct the proportion of water, and see whether the return of grain was properly made. If there was any discrepancy, this was charged to the distiller on the basis stated. Thus, if the distiller put into his mash-tub sixty-seven gallons of water to the bushel, he was chargeable with a bushel and a half of grain upon his report, and an assessment was made by the Assessor. In last April two officers of the Government visited the distillery of JOHN P. FURLONG on each of ten days. They measured the tubs, and upon a calculation from the returns it would seem, upon the theory of the Government, which is now incorporated into the law of July, 1868, that there had been improper returns.

A case, as stated, was agreed upon in open Court, to be a test case. Several indictments had been found, and Mr. FURLONG, who had paid an assessment of about $5,000, under protest, and who had served to recover the money back, consented to be the party to be tried. He was found not guilty, under the instructions of the Court, which were, in effect, as follows:

The defendant was a distiller in the Spring of 1868. The law at that time made it the duty of the defendant to make or cause to be made true and exact entries, in a book to be kept by him, of the number of pounds or gallons of materials used by him; the number of gallons of spirits distilled, and the proof thereof; the number of gallons sold, with the proof thereof, and the name and place of business or residence of the person to whom sold.

The first count in the indictment is that the defendant violated these provisions of the law in neglecting to enter in a book kept for that purpose the true quantity of the number of pounds or gallons of material; and, also, that he neglected to enter in such book the number of gallons of spirits distilled; the number of gallons sold; the name and place of business or residence of the person to whom sold.

The law also declared that the distiller should, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each month, or within five days thereafter, render to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, an account in duplicate, taken from his books in the particulars hereinbefore recited, and verified by oath of all the facts occurring after the last day of the account preceding. The second count charges the defendant with having violated this provision of the law, in that he neglected to make to the Assessor a true return on the 1st, 11th, and 21st days of each month, or within five days thereafter, from the 17th day of April, 1868, until the 1st day of May.

The law also declared that if any person removed any distilled spirits from the place where the same were distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, he incurred a certain penalty, and was liable to punishment. The third count in the indictment charges the defendant with having violated this provision of the law.

So that the offence charged in the indictment consists of these several items: In the first place, that he neglected to make the entry in his books, as required by law, of the amount of his material used, and the quantity of liquor that he distilled, and what he had sold, and the name and place of business of the person to whom sold; secondly, that in the particulars just named, to wit: in the quantity of material, and the quantity of spirits, and of the amount sold, true returns were not made to the Assessor; thirdly, that he removed the spirits that he distilled to a place other than to a bonded warehouse.

The question is whether the defendant is guilty of all or any one of the offences charged in the indictment.

Every defendant, when he is arraigned before a court of justice, is presumed to be innocent. It is incumbent on the prosecution to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of some one of the offences set forth in the indictment; therefore it is incumbent on the prosecution in this case to satisfy you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant is guilty in all or in some one of these particulars. The question for you to determine is, whether he is or is not guilty of all or any one.

It is alleged that he is guilty on two grounds: First, that he has not made a proper entry in his books as to the material that he used, because it is claimed that upon the evidence which is before you as to the mashes which were made, that it is a conclusion following from that evidence that he had more material than he has returned. Secondly, that he has not returned the proper quantity of spirits distilled, because if he had made the proper entries and returns, he would have shown that he distilled more spirits than there appears to have been returned, because the material which it is clear he used would have produced a greater quantity of distilled spirits.

You will observe that the prosecution seeks to draw an inference from a given state of facts. That inference, as I have already said, must be the necessary and inevitable inference from that state of facts, in order to warrant the conclusion.

That is to say, it must necessarily follow that the product, under the circumstances which existed as shown by the evidence, under which this material was manufactured, that there ought to have been a greater product. As for example: Taking the distillery of the defendant, the machinery he operated, the material that he used, taking all these together, that the product ought to have been greater. If you think that the evidence tends to that conclusion, and there are certain circumstances which were within the knowledge and ability of the defendant to establish which might throw light upon it, and he has not done so, then, of course, the inference would be against the defendant; as, for example, if it appeared that in a case where the same kind of grain was used, and the same sort of machinery, the product was greater than the defendant has shown that he produced on this occasion, then it would seem, if there was any special character connected with it which has not been shown, and which it was incumbent on the defendant to establish, and he has not done so, the inference would be against him, precisely as in the case of the prosecution. If there is evidence which it is in the power of the prosecution to bring forward to indicate that the defendant has committed the offence which is charged in the indictment, and it has not been done, then, of course, the inference is against the prosecution. For example, if there were Government officials examining the operations of this distillery and they had it in their power to see it operate, and what was going on and make manifest any wrong which the defendant was committing, and then have not done so, then the inference would be against the prosecution. The rule applies to the prosecution as well as to the defendant that if upon a given state of facts there are certain conclusions—necessary, inevitable conclusions—to be drawn, and there were other facts in the power of either party to produce, and they have not produced them, then these conclusions would follow. If there are any facts which would impair or affect those conclusions, and they have not been produced, then, of course, the conclusions would follow.

But I mean by that, that the defendant should not be convicted without the conclusions necessarily follow from the nature and character of the evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt.

As stated yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Shocking Suicide—A Young Girl Throws Herself Under a Railroad Train.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 22.

As the Geneva accommodation train, which left this city at 5:30 P. M. last evening, was coming into Danby, a station twenty-three miles distant, a handsome young girl, about 16 years old, named HANNAH WAIDMAN, daughter of a well-known farmer residing near that station, ran up and threw herself under the cars, which passed over her, severing her head from the body and throwing it several feet away, and also cutting off one of her feet and crushing one arm. The cause of the terrible act is said to be the refusal of the parents to sanction their daughter's marriage with a young man of the neighborhood named MYERS, to whom she was attached. The remains of the unfortunate girl, which were found in about half an hour by the Sheriff of the County, who chanced to be passing, presented a most horrifying appearance, as they were gathered up for interment. In the pocket of the deceased was found a letter addressed to MYERS, saying that she had determined to end her life of misery, although some might think she was foolish in doing so, and bidding him an affectionate good-bye. She is said to have threatened to make away with herself on several previous occasions.

The train men knew nothing of the occurrence until they returned this morning, it having taken place at dark, and the girl evidently having taken the precaution not to place herself before the locomotive, which would probably have thrown her from the track, but to have lain down between the wheels of the cars.

The West Virginia Senatorship—Republican Caucus.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, Jan. 23.

An open caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to nominate an United States Senator was announced yesterday on the adjournment of each House, to take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon the assembling of the members a motion was made pledging each one present to support the nominee of the caucus. This was resisted by several gentlemen, but chiefly by members from the Southwest, who said they had not yet had an opportunity to consult among themselves as to whom they would support. An adjournment till next Friday was moved, but this being voted down, and the resolution being pressed, a number of gentlemen withdrew from the caucus, saying they were not ready to have their hands tied without their consent. The resolution to pledge members was afterward withdrawn, and an informal vote was proposed. This, however, after some consideration was waived, and the caucus adjourned without action till Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

The Harrison Boiler—A Safe Steam Boiler.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1867.

Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We most willingly and positively say to you that the fire at our store on the 14th inst. did not arise from any explosion or defect in the two steam boilers made by you, now in their places in the basement. We have caused a careful examination to be made of these boilers by our own people since the fire, and they were found entirely intact in all their parts, except some slight breakage on one of them outside the brickwork, caused evidently by falling timbers during the progress of the fire.

The water was at its proper level, the fires had gone out in a natural way, without any disturbance of coals or ashes in the furnaces, and the fire-doors were found just as they had been left by the fireman when they were last attended to, near 11 o'clock on the night of the fire. They are now in the same condition as when first examined, except that the water has been drawn off to prevent freezing. As far as the boilers are concerned, they are now ready for use, just as they were before the fire.

—*Advertisement.* J. B. CALDWELL & CO.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 555 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

The "Franklin Brick Machine,"

Is unequaled in the world for its simplicity, capacity and quality of its brick. Call and see it in daily operation. For a practical brickmaker I defy competition.

J. H. RESICK, No. 71 Broadway,
Room No. 28, New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 53 John-st.

Chickering & Sons,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
and the still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and only properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Chance is yet Offered to Purchase a very choice set of furs, at less than cost of manufacture, at J. R. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FOX—DEPEAU.—At St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Beach, SAMUEL L. FOX to AMELIA DEPEAU, daughter of L. A. and A. J. Depeau, all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Nicholas C. Smith, No. 354 West 24th-st., Mrs. CLARISSA ARNOLD, widow of the late Jacob Arnold.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Baptist Church, Piscataway, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave New-York at 1 P. M.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, JOSEPH ALEXANDER BAKER, in the 49th year of his age, after a prolonged illness.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

CANFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, SAMUEL L. CANFIELD, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2½ P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

CORNISH.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, SAMUEL CORNISH, son of John Cornish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, Jan. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CASWELL.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, ELIZA G. CASWELL, daughter of the late William Caswell, of Newport, R. I.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, John and Solomon T. Caswell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

DOUGLAS.—On Friday, Jan. 22, JULIA, relict of the late Earl Douglas, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

HOWLAND.—On Friday, Jan. 22, SUSAN, widow of Benjamin Howland, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Edgar D. Howland, No. 148 East 82d-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

MORTIMER.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHERINE T., wife of John Mortimer, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas C. Morton, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 264 5th-av., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 10½ A. M.

NICHOLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, CATHARINE, widow of Elijah W. Nichols, formerly of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 31 Walnut-st., Newark, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chestnut-st. Depot on the arrival of the 12 and 1 o'clock trains from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

O'NEILL.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, HUGH O'NEILL, aged 36 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, John Gaynor, No. 137 East 17th-st., and solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

PERINE.—At 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 24, of dropsy, WILLIAM PERINE, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ROBINSON.—At Green Cove Spring, Florida, of congestion of the brain, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, LEANDER V. R. ROBINSON, of Haverstraw, District Attorney of Rockland County, N. Y., aged 39 years.

WATROUS.—Entered into rest, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869, in the full hope of a joyful resurrection, SUSAN WATROUS, aged 77 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
New Styles, and
MOURNING EAR-RINGS and PINS, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles, $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6, to $50 a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.
A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all music dealers.

ELECTROTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.
The largest collection in the world, from CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

ARKANSAS.

The Restoration of Quiet in the State—The Militia Reduced—Message from the Governor.

The following message was read in the Arkansas Legislature on the 12th inst.:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 12, 1869.

MR. SPEAKER: I am instructed by His Excellency, the Governor, to make the following report to your honorable body, in reference to military operations throughout the State since your adjournment:

Official information having been received of reported outrages and violations of the law in Crittenden County, and there being satisfactory evidence that a band of outlaws were infesting said county, a proclamation was sent with the officer having command of that district, placing the county under martial law, and no previous notice being promulgated, it was hoped by this means that the parties who had been prominent in the murders and outlawry there could be arrested and brought to punishment. A number of desperadoes have been already seized, and a determined effort will be made there to render the enforcement of the laws possible, and to bring to punishment all violators of the same.

The civil law has been restored in the counties of Fulton, Sevier, Little River, Lafayette, Calhoun and Conway, satisfactory evidence having been received from Gens. CATTERSON and UPHAM, and from other sources, that the laws can be executed there, and the outlaws and fugitives from justice, who have been driven out of these counties will be arrested and brought to punishment, if they should attempt to return again.

It is believed that the same steps can shortly be taken with safety in the balance of the counties still under martial law, in the southern part of the State. A more healthy state of feeling is rapidly becoming manifest; murders are ceasing altogether; many who have been driven away from their homes are returning; violations of the law are becoming less frequent and everywhere, throughout the State, the quiet and law-abiding citizens are becoming more secure and more hopeful for the future. From present appearances it is confidently believed that the civil law can be restored throughout the State in the remaining counties now under martial law, and the entire military force in the employ of the State be discharged by the 1st or middle of February. The number of men already discharged is 1,005. Gen. CATTERSON'S force is 531; Gen. MALLORY'S, 210; Capt. GIBBON'S, 264 men. The amount expended for the payment of the militia forces to the present time is about $28,000.

It is believed that the amount required to pay the militia will not exceed the amount that ought to be collected by the militia tax.

Respectfully,

J. H. BARTON, Private Secretary.

The Conflict of Authority at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 22.

We learn from Judge BAKER, the Naval Solicitor, that the four prosecutions instituted in the Supreme Court of Maine, against Lieut.-Commander CARPENTER and others for alleged obstruction of the Deputy Sheriff in his attempts to serve writs in the Kittery Navy-yard, have this week been disposed of at Saco as follows: Three of them have been *nol pros'd* by the County Attorney, and one of them carried by exceptions to the full bench of that Court, which holds its July term in Portland. The Naval Solicitor took the ground that State Courts cannot take cognizance of crimes or offences committed within navy-yard limits, upon land purchased for that purpose by the United States, with the consent of the State in which the land lies. Judge TAPLEY, in order to bring this question of jurisdiction before the whole Court, instructed the jury to give a *pro forma* verdict against Lieut.-Commander CARPENTER, ruling, for the purpose of the trial, that the State Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal tribunals.

This question has not been considered open to discussion since Judge STORY, in 1819, in the United States Circuit Court, on the trial of CORNAK for murder committed within the limits of Fort Adams, in Newport Harbor, ruled that the Federal Courts alone had jurisdiction in such cases. Doubtless the Supreme Court of Maine will so rule. If it should not, the case will be carried, by writ of error, to the United States Supreme Court.

The four prosecutions here referred to were instituted on complaint of a Deputy Sheriff of York County, Me., who refused, when coming to the navy-yard for the alleged purpose of serving process, to exhibit his precept to the officer in command, in conformity with the orders and regulations of the navy—but insisted on roaming at large throughout the navy-yard and aboard ship, searching for debtors or pretended witnesses or culprits, and arresting sometimes watchmen and workmen at his pleasure, and thus disturbing the labor gangs, and exposing some $120,000,000 worth of public property to every risk against which guards and watchmen are intended to provide. On his refusal to exhibit his precept he was ordered out of the yard, and refusing to go, was quietly, and with as little force as possible, expelled.

FINANCIAL.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is

$2,250,000,

LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,

including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction: the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurance and satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of new Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB R. MOORE, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating fifty (50) shares New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. 198, with blank power attached, standing in name of John S. Martin, same having been lost and transfer stopped.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 6 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 214 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.

CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE

ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111	111¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	112⅝	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	108½	109	10-40 Registered	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	113¼	10-40 Coupon	107⅞	108
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109⅞	Gold	136	136⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110	110¼	U. S. Cur. Pac	101	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108⅝	108⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 36 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD MONDAY, 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,	FREDERICK MEAD,
LEVI APGAR,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
D. R. MARTIN,	H. K. THURBER,
GEO. W. SAVAGE,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
C. W. F. RANDOLPH,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ALLAN HAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	CHAS. E. BEEBE,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAMES WALLACE,
CHAS. H. BROOKS,	THOS. M. WHEELER,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	WM. M. GILES,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
CHARLES SPEAR,	CHAS. S. RICHARD,
WM. W. OWENS,	T. C. KIMBALL,
JOHN M. WHITE,	JAMES M. REQUA.
ALEX. BONNELL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	FRED'K W. COGGILL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reelected President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President for the ensuing year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

B. MURRAY, JR.,

BROKER IN

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. on their common stockholders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 30.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 30, 3 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 24 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of this Company will close on the 28th day of January at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 6th day of February, 1869.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per Cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 19 Broad-st.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri Coupons: highest price paid. O'BRIEN BROS., No. 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869	273,843
ASSETS	$773,843

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 179 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this road on the 15th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 8 to Feb. 16, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

29TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per Cent.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.

GEO. B. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES SAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable on the 1st of February.

The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 15th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.) LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, the private library of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., comprising an exceedingly select and choice assortment of theological works, embracing fine editions of the most celebrated English and American divines, many handsomely bound; also many valuable illustrated and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 7 East 16th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

finished and unfinished.

Full particulars hereafter.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, in the room at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the rights, title and interests of Martin Kraft, which he on the 1st day of May, 1867, or has had at any time subsequent thereto, in and to the lot of ground in the City and County of New-York known by street number 244 East Houston-st., said lot being 24 feet and 7?-100 of a foot in width front and rear by 105 feet deep each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the two lots numbered 150 and 152 Second-av., adjoining the rears of the first-mentioned lot, being a household interest, evidenced by a lease made James L. Phelps to said Martin Kraft, at one thousand dollars per year, payable monthly in advance, which said lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,?? of Conveyances, page 556, with the improvements thereon.—Dated Jan. 23, 1869.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Wall-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST HOUSTON AND MADISON STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

EAST HOUSTON-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER WILLET-ST.—Nos. 381 and 383, together 37.3x65 feet. No. 381 is a three-story brick store and dwelling, 17.3 by about 40 feet; No. 383 is a two-story brick dwelling, 20x30 feet, with party wall east side. Possession May 1, 1869. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

MADISON-ST.—The lease of lot, with the three-story and basement brick house, No. 219 Madison-st.; house is 26 feet 1 inch by about 50 feet, party walls both sides, and contains double doors, French windows, plate glass, heater, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closets, &c. Lot is leased from Rutgers estate, has seven years to run from May 1, 1869; ground rent $155 and taxes per annum; 26.1x98 feet, or half the block. Possession immediately. Terms cash. The above is a very superior residence.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 1,509 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BROADWAY.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick store and dwelling, No. 1,509 Broadway, west side, between 46th and 47th sts., 23.10 2-5x83.3 feet. Lease has nine years to run from May 1, 1869, with the privilege of renewal ten years more; present ground rent $800 and taxes per annum. Possession of building May 1, 1869.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON EAST 76TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 76TH-ST.—The seven very desirable lots on the north side of 76th-st., distant 225 feet east of 4th-av., each lot 21.5 1-7 feet front by 102.2 in depth.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

TUESDAY, 26.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,

A large and fine assortment of Household Furniture.

WEDNESDAY, 27,

Large sale of Tobacco.

THURSDAY, 28,

THURSDAY, 28, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Sale of fine Standard Books.

The five-story Factory Building, No. 818 5th-st.,

The three-story Brick House, No. 503 Houston-st.

FRIDAY, 29,

Sale of Chromos, Paintings and Engravings.

SATURDAY, 30,

Sale of Household Furniture.

70TH AUCTION SALE

OF

SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,

60,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH AND 5TH AVS., 114TH, 116TH, 118TH AND 120TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—Three lots west side 4th-av., 25.2 south of 120th-st., each 25.2 by 90 feet.

5TH-AV.—One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 117th-st., 25.2 by 110 feet.

114TH-ST.—Four lots north side 114th-st., 520 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.10.

116TH-ST.—Four lots north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.10.

118TH-ST.—Four lots north side 118th-st., 440 feet west of 4th-av.

120TH-ST.—Two lots south side 120th-st., 90 feet west of 4th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STORE, AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 98 CHAMBERS-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John M. Knox, Esq., Trustee:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The four-story, brown-stone front store and lease of lot No. 98 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st. The lease is from Grace Church; ground rent $800 per annum, and all taxes and assessments. Present term expires May 1, 1873; lease contains covenants of renewal for 21 years at appraised rent, or payment of appraised value of building. The property is rented to May 1, 1869, at $8,700 per annum, payable monthly in advance. Lot 25x75 feet.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.:

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF

CHOICE ANCIENT and MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

Embracing the works of, viz.:

W. HOLBERTON,	MOZZOLINA,
WILLIAMS,	GLAUBER,
BECKETT,	LAIRESSE,
W. M. ODDIE,	W. HART,
J. H. HALL,	CULVERHOUSE,
GIGNOUX,	BLAKELOCK,
G. H. MCCORD,	And others.

The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, 25th inst., day and evening, until sale, free.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MACHINERY, TOOLS, steam engine, boiler, copper pans, fixtures, &c., of a large confectionery and chocolate manufactory. J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 125 Hudson-st., consisting of steam engine and boiler, shafting pulleys, pipes, steam gauges, crystallizing pans, vacuum and melting pans, mixing machines, cocoa machines, heater and pipes, American cocoa machines, cocoa press, Fairbank's platform scales, steam kettles, copper boilers, sifting machines, moulds, sugar mills, iron grates, pots, brass and copper kettles, all the tools, machinery and implements necessary for carrying on the business. Also, office fixtures, iron safe, desks, bookcase, letter press, partitions, gas fixtures, stove fixtures, counters, shelving, scales and weights, box boards, lumber, &c. Terms cash. The goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer,
No. 1 North William-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1,097.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AUSTIN A. FULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Austin A. Fuller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New York City.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

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New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WILLIAM SPOOR, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held on the 5th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

JAMES M. STREETER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOHN SIMMONS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Simmons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. ABBOT, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and JOHN LANE, of Ritenfield, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition and upon the petition of each of them: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BRUCE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. CROMBLIEN, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KONIGSBERG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WARREN P. CRANDALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. EDWARDS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 22, 1869.

W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYMAN LEWIS, JR., late one of the firm of Fraser, Lewis & Co., now of Westfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Insolvency Court room, in Springfield, Mass., before Ithamar F. Conkey, Register, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,
Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Chauncey M. Silliman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869.

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GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES H. BAUMGARTEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses H. Baumgarten, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P.M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

ja18-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of DEWITT C. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Dewitt C. Hall, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1869.

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GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLES O. WEST, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles O. West, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

ja24-law3wSu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SOLOMON LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

ja11-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward C. Robinson, of Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
New-York City.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MACKENZIE, HENRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES B. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. A. HENRY,
EBENEZER LOSEE.

JAN. 23, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business.

Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, AN old-established country store, twenty years' standing, within fifteen miles of the City; country seat; a profitable business now doing. Sold only on account of the illness of the owner. Particulars of A. JOURDAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &C.,

prior to the removal of their retail branch of business to the

NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

600 DOZEN 6-4 LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS,

At $1 50 per dozen.

500 DOZEN 5-8 EXTRA QUALITY DITTO,

At $2 75 per dozen.

600 DOZEN GOOD FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,

At $2 50 per dozen.

1,000 DOZEN FINE AND EXTRA SIZE HUCK TOWELS,

At $3 per dozen.

15 PIECES FINE LINEN SHEETINGS,

Suitable for single beds, at 90 cents per yard.

25 PIECES 10-4 HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS,

At $1 per yard.

25 PIECES 11-4 FINE QUALITY LINEN SHEETINGS,

At $1 25 per yard.

25 PIECES 11-4 EXTRA FINE LINEN SHEETINGS,

At $1 50 per yard.

FULL SIZE 11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,

From $1 75 and upward.

200 PAIRS CRIB BLANKETS,

At $1 50 per pair.

300 PAIRS FULL SIZE BLANKETS,

Only $4 50 per pair.

200 PAIRS EXTRA QUALITY BLANKETS,

At $5 50 per pair.

60 PIECES PLAID FRENCH FLANNELS,

Finest imported, 75 and 85 cents per yard.

LARGE LOT REAL SHAKER FLANNELS,

At 30 cents per yard.

Also, some CHEAP LOTS, suitable for CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Together with a fine line of

FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS,

DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, PIQUES,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WHITE GOODS,

&C., &C.,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

R. H. R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	DRY GOODS	MACY.
R. H.	AND	MACY.
R. H.	FANCY GOODS,	MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY.
R. H.	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

VELVETS, LACES

AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ELGER'S,

Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;

To represent Teachers who seek positions;

To give parents information of good Schools;

To sell, rent and exchange School properties.

Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.

All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES,

NO. 25 BOND-ST.

CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

French Language and Literature, Latin, Greek:

Prof. J. L. PARRAIN.

French and German Languages and Literature:

Prof. A. ENGEL.

Italian Language and Literature:

Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY FOR SMALL BOYS, Flushing, L. I., under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and mending, $100. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and bedding, $110. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 3, 1869.

P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS RESIDENT OR daily governess, to teach English, French and music; references given. Address M. S. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD E. EAMES and EDWARD W. BANCROFT, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR JOHNSTON, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one 84-100 dollars, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869, nunc pro tunc, as of Aug. 19, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against J. F. NOUNNAN and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Jo. F. Nounnan & Co.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest thereon, from 20th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1869. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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REWARDS.

REWARDS.—TWENTY PER CENT. PAID and no questions asked on every one of the negotiable securities stolen on the night of the 1st from the office of CAMBRELENG & PYNE, No. 14 Wall-st., on the 1st day of January, 1869. This reward will be paid on every bond or other security restored.

N. B.—This reward will not be paid to.....

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE, competent ladies as housekeepers, one American, the other English—Protestants; understand their business fully, in private families, hotels or any respectable establishment; no objection to a widower's family; have good references, and will work for the interest of their employers. Can be seen at 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF capable and well recommended cooks, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, green girls and young girls, at the NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c.; or to assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION FOR a respectable young woman; she thoroughly understands her business; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; would go as chambermaid and laundress or do fine washing; good references; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands the English and American styles of cooking, a situation in the City or country in a private family or boarding-house; an excellent baker; makes good pastry. Call or address No. 203 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is neat, respectful and trusty, and is an excellent washer and ironer; references given. Call at No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very respectable woman of 30; is a thorough cook in all of the different branches; meats, game, pastry, cream, jellies, bone, lard, &c.; best City reference. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young French woman as seamstress and care of grown children; speaks French fluently; is a good seamstress; has the best City references. Apply at No. 230 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, or will undertake the care of grown children, or would wait on a lady; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, well recommended from her last place in the City, a situation as nurse and seamstress or nursery governess; a very competent young woman. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of game, meats, pastries, and makes good bread; unexceptionable City references; wages $14. Can be seen at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, who is disengaged on account of family going to Europe, a situation; best City reference given as to honesty, capacity, &c. Can be seen after 10 o'clock at No. 1,270 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country in a private family or boarding-house; or as children's maid and to wait on a lady who boards; wages, $10. Call at No. 3?3 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook and baker and to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of City references, and is perfectly competent. Call at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as first-class cook, or to do the housework of a very small family; City reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A HOME for the Winter, where the most of her time would be deemed an equivalent for her board. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 6 Morton-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO can wash and iron, a situation either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call for three days at No. 1,270 Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 16th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., AND 25th-st., will be found a large selection of excellent ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses; also, cooks to wash and girls of all work, for city and country.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch and Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established 19 years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS will be immediately supplied at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 3?th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PROTESTANT UNION OFFICE, AT NO. 102 East 12th-st., where may be found Scotch, English and Welsh cooks, and every kind of houseworkers.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife—the man as coachman; can milk; wife to do general housework of a small family; both thoroughly understand their business; highest recommendations as to character and capability. Call on or address M. W., florist's store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION (IN CITY OR COUNTRY) by an American Protestant young man as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, FIRST-class, in private family by a young Englishman, a thoroughly competent servant, with the very highest personal references; speaks German. Address WAITER, No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as first-class coachman and groom, or waiter; best of reference. Call or address at No. 125 West 8th-st., first floor. Can be seen for three days. No objection to the country. G. H. T.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; is a good groom and driver; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, with fourteen years' City reference; is a good groom and careful driver. Call or address H. W. T., No. 212 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman and groom; can milk if required; country preferred; good references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 35 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man, thoroughly conversant with his business; can clip and singe, and is a professed trainer of young horses. Address J. C., Box 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A young man, who has some knowledge; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; wages no object. Address J. W. E., 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of long experience in the City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 56 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. This is a volume of 800 pages, which every business man and every professional man will want. Price, $3 50. Agents canvassing books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, a large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WHO cuts and fits would go out to families by the day or week; is a good operator; does any kind of family work. Apply at No. 192 1st-av., near 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—FIVE OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine on shop goods; also two men, good tailors, on shop goods. Inquire for a week at No. 79 Reade-st., third floor, Room No. 14.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN who can bring good City references; a single man preferred; wages, $30 and lodging. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. at Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-st.

PROTESTANT WAITRESS WANTED; must be well recommended. Apply to-day between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the office of this Company, on Jan. 4, inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY R. BURGER,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
THOMAS MORTON,	ABM. WAKEMAN,
HENRY DAVID,	R. G. HATFIELD,
CHARLES JENKINS,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
E. W. BROWN,	R. MCFEELEY,
EDWARD E. COWLES,	M. B. SMITH, Jr.,
J. J. MCKINNEY,	J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOMAS FESSENDEN,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES C. WHITE,	SAMUEL BLOCH,
NATHAN WORLEY,	W. H. MONTANYEA,
B. A. MAVERREAU,	JOHN A. BAUGH,
WILLIAM MILES,	JAMES NEEVES,
DANIEL B. SCHANK,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFRIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	N. A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	WILLIAM VAN NAME,
DAVIS COLLAMORE,	E. S. WYCKOFF,
H. SLYDENBURG,	J. C. WINANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John C. Winans was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] PANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: [illegible]

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

[illegible] ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

[illegible] leaving Feb. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 1, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT...ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA	Jan. 20	RUSSIA	Feb. 10
JAVA	Jan. 27	CHINA	Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN	Feb. 3	CUBA	Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin...$130 | Second Cabin...$80
Cabin to Paris...$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	Jan. 30	INDIA	Feb. 20
COLUMBIA	Feb. 6	IOWA	Feb. 27
EUROPA	Feb. 13	CALEDONIA	Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Jan. 28	PALMYRA	Feb. 4
TARIFA	Feb. 11	SIBERIA	Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA	Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN	Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA	Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA	Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $3[illegible], currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,

Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

KANGAROO (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

The favorite steamship

PERIT,

W. H. GARDINER, Commander,

is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. McDIARMID, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows...Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows...Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows...Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows...Feb. 27.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES...NELSON...SATURDAY, Feb. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau...Jan. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...Feb. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...Feb. 11

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

S[illegible] ROOMS TO LET, separately or together, desirably located on the west side of the City, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; [illegible]. For particulars address C. F. G., Post Office Box No. [illegible].

NO. 1[illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST.—ONE DOOR from [illegible]-av.—Large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 12 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also hall bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 222 West 23d-st.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 289 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house No. 11 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., will let a large double room, handsomely furnished, to a single gentleman, with breakfast. Address LANGDALE, Box No. 111 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 638 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, without board, between 23d and 42d sts. Address A. B., Box 2,569 New-York Post Office.

NO. 133 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S Marbleworks, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 608 6th-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

165 BOWERY.—MRS. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE,
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27; and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, [illegible]. The fine steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. [illegible] PHELPS, will leave Pier No. 13 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 3 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HORSES AND [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE, BAY COLOR; [illegible] cheap. Inquire at No. [illegible] Reade-st.

A FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—15½ hands high, young, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

A VERY STYLISH BROWN HORSE—16 hands, 7 years old. No. 357 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, stove store.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY BLACK MARE, 14½ hands high. To be seen at Shepard's stable 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $250.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store, on South-st., below Wall-st., 25x100, $75,000.

ALSO,

For Sale, Pine-st. Property.—The five-story stores, Nos. 92 and 94 Pine-st., near South-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 25 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price, $35,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN WEST 27TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. A good stable, 25 feet wide, with coachman's house in rear of lot. $16,000. Convenient for some of the residents of Madison-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 383 Canal-st., located nearly opposite West Broadway, and will be near the proposed extension of 6th-av. For price and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED houses Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River Freight Depot; the lots embrace 55x80 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A LOT 24.9x200, ON west side, near St. Nicholas Hotel, with possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 155th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE STORE IN MURRAY-st., near Church, 50x75. $90,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—100 acres, being nearly the entire front on the Harlem Railroad, between Williams Bridge and Woodlawn Cemetery.

TRENTON, N. J.—200 acres in the City, with large commodious mansion and fine lawn and grounds; the finest residence in the State; can be divided into building sites advantageously.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—50 lots eligibly located, free of incumbrances. The St. Louis property will be exchanged for property in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston, or for good Southern State bonds. For particulars, apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water soft and pure, only 44 miles from New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps sent free. Address
R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or
Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office*.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE PROPERTY known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession about April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 68 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

FACTORY AT GREENPOINT—TO LET. THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFEBOAT FACTORY, near the ferry; two floors, 80x100 feet; excellent light, and admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes; yard room and stable adjoining; ten-horse power on the premises. Apply to W. A. ALLEN, Union Mills, No. 77 Mott-st., 1 to 2 P. M. daily.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, or P. O. Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; an excellent stand for the trimming and fancy goods business; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance to commence business. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH side of Grand-st., about 50 feet west of Elm-st., with an L on Elm-st.; each lot being about 25x100 feet. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES to let in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 81 Vesey-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 634 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 25x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED REAR OFFICE ON first floor, in Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Address, stating business, Box 951 Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—DWELLING-house located No. 9 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar, extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; water and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for store; possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 68 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A first-class four-story high-stoop house; located on East 33d-st., near 5th-av.; rent $3,000 per annum. The furniture, which is new and handsome, (cost over $5,000,) is to be sold with the house for $3,000, if taken before 1st February. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TAMMANY HALL.—TO LET, A FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 East 14th-st., suitable for a respectable boarding-house or restaurant; in complete order. Apply to JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of 4th-av. and 10th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT A MACHINE SHOP, fitted up with a complete set of tools, comprising press drills, gear leathers, &c.; location in New-York or Brooklyn preferred; would purchase if suited. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$175 REWARD.—STOLEN, IN WEST Farms, on the morning of the 21st inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH and VEST CHAIN; maker's name T. F. Cooper; owner's name engraved in case; and also one bond for $1,000, No. 652, of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; also, ten shares Westchester Gaslight Company, in name of Charles Bathgate. All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above-described bonds. $175 will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the goods and bonds to C. S. RAIT, No. 261 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,6[illegible], for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to E. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for the return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST. and Washington-place, a Russian leather POCKET-BOOK, containing about $20 and a railroad ticket for Philadelphia. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Times Publication Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Proprietor...JAMES FISK, Jr.
Lessee and Manager...Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

THIS EVENING,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869,
with a new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, C. HALE, JAMES C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Miss [illegible] WINTER, Miss CARR, and Miss ANDREWS.

AFTER THE COMEDY,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
WILL MAKE A FEW REMARKS.

To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.

Being a series of somewhat personal, but, the compiler hopes, not unpardonable reflections upon the abilities and notabilities of the past season, containing among other unjustifiable matter, sundry audacious and unjustifiable infringements upon existing patent rights.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PLATE FIRST—ALLEGORICAL GROUP; NEW-YORK INDIVIDUALITIES:

MANHATTA, the favorite daughter of Columbia, by her union with a highly respectable Dutch settler named Mein Amsterdam, progenitor of all the subsequent dams, except McComb's, whose patronymic sufficiently indicates its Oriental origin...Miss ANNIE FIRMIN

BROOKLYNA, the oldest of her numerous family, a remarkably forward young lady, proud, pious and independent, holding but *very* little intercourse with her ma, and that she means to *abridge*...Miss LYLE

NEWJERSIA, another of Manhatta's offspring, but having been unfortunately born, out of the Union, not in complete communion with her sisters...Miss I. MAHON

NORTH RIVERO, a decent individual, whose certificate of character consists in his running from Albany...Mr. HURLEY

EAST RIVERO, the Janitor of Hell Gate, rather shallow in spots, but sound in the main...Mr. C. HILLYARD

MLLE. FASHION, from Paris, Manhatta's *dearest* friend, general dealer in *darling* dry goods, *ducks* of diamonds, and other indispensable necessities to the disconsolate people who have "nothing to wear."...Miss EFFIE GERMON

PUBLIC OPINION, the Great "Sir Oracle" of social life, whose judgment wise men reverence, fools fear and knaves deride...Miss ELIZA NEWTON

MELPOMENE, an old and much neglected melancholy muse, who has seen better days, and brags about them, which she has every right to do, poor soul...Mrs. PRIOR

CAPTAIN JINKS, of the Naval Equestrian service...Miss EFFIE GERMON

MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIRST SUBJECT—"THE EMERALD RING."
DEDLIGHT, the Vyllyan...Mr. C. EDMONDS
MIKE, the Avenger...Mr. CORRIS CROSBIE
GERALDINE, the Persecuted...Miss WILSON
MAGGIE, the Resolute...Miss HALPIN

SECOND SUBJECT—"BARBE BLEUE," "AFTER DARK."
BARBE BLEUE...Mr. A. MATTHISON
BOULOTTE...Miss AMES
The "ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE," Houseless wanderers, appalled spectators and Blackfriars Arches generally, by members of the company.

THIRD SUBJECT—"THE FOXES NEST," HUMPTY DUMPTY, the illimitable...Mr. CORRIS CROSBIE
PANTALOON, an excellent pair to wear...Mr. GROSSI
HARLEQUIN, the Velocipede...Mr. ALEXANDER

FOURTH SUBJECT—"A PLATE OF BOUFFE A LA MODE."
QUEEN ELIZABETH RISTORI...Mrs. PRIOR
PITOU, the Lachrymose...Mr. CHARLES HALE
GUBRONGE, the Inflexible...Mr. E. LAMB
DROGAN, the Invisible...Miss LIZZY ECKHARDT
TYROLEAN...Mr. A. MATTHISON
TYROLEANESSES...Miss LIZZY ECKHARDT and Miss CLARA FISHER

FIFTH SUBJECT—"THE LANCASHIRE LASSES."
A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON, Mr. C. EDMONDS
DICK, the Slippery...Mr. H. PECK

SIXTH SUBJECT—"THE MAN AT THE WHEEL."
IXION, the Inimitable...Miss CLARA FISHER
VENUS, the Irresistible...Miss BELLE FISHER
MERCURY, The Irrepressible...Miss AMES
MINERVA, The Impregnable...Mr. HURLEY

SEVENTH SUBJECT—PIKE'S GRAND PALACE.
GRANDE DUCHESSE, No. 1...Miss EFFIE GERMON
GRANDE DUCHESSE, No. 2...Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT
FRITZ, The Embarrassed...Mr. A. MATTHISON

EIGHTH SUBJECT—THE DEEP SEA DEPOT.
NEPTUNE, Conductor of the Ocean Telegraph...Mr. GRAY
Surrounded by submarine operators, all Diving Belles.

Scenery by C. J. HAWTHORNE, L. DUFLOCQ and MARSTON.
Leader of Orchestra...Mr. H. ECKHARDT
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 P. M.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second Balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to Second Circle, 50 cents.
Private Boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.
JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST TWO MATINEES,
most positively, of the brilliant engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
who make their LAST APPEARANCES
(most positively) with the week commencing Feb. 22, appearing
EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
IN TWO BURLESQUES.
ERNANI AND IXION
ERNANI AND IXION

Presenting the full and original cast of characters.
Other afternoons, DRAMA AND FARCE.
And throughout the day, and up to 10 o'clock P. M., without extra charge, beyond the admission to dramatic department,
ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will commence the engagement of those pleasing and talented Young American Artistes,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
with a superior cast of characters, including
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
the beautiful and charming young artiste from the London theatres. Engagement, also, at a fabulous price, of the unequaled
MLLE. G. MORLACCHI,
and her full and complete
SALTATORIAL COMBINATION,
the whole forming the most powerful attraction ever presented to an American public.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

A MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TO BE HELD TUESDAY, JAN. 26, AT 7½ P. M.,
Will be addressed by
REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., HON. HORACE GREELEY, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND REV. R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.,
On the subject of
EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH,
In the special interest of
BEREA COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

An institution open to all without distinction of color.

The following gentlemen will act as officers of the meeting:

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK,
Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, D. S. APPLETON,
A. S. HATCH, JNO. E. WILLIAMS,
JAS. O. BENNETT, J. M. HUBBARD,
Vice-Presidents.

PROF. RAYMOND'S
SHAKESPEARE READINGS,
AT THE
PACKER INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY EVE., Jan. 25—"Much Ado about Nothing."
THURSDAY EVE., Jan. 28—"Romeo and Juliet."
MONDAY EVE., Feb. 1—"As You Like It."

Tickets for the course, $3; single tickets, $1 25. For sale at Dyas', No. 246 Fulton-st., and Dickinson's, corner Montague and Hicks.

PERICHOLE'S LETTER—FRENCH AND English words...35c.
Spaniard and Captive Indian Maid, Perichole...40c.
Perichole Grand Waltz, Three Cousins, Merry Dames, &c...50c.
Telegramme, new waltz, Strauss—violin, 15c.; piano, 40c.
Music mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently *the best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST piano-fortes in the City, "Agraffe" treble, warranted six years. Pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments; second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 235 and 236 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Pianos, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union Square.

BALLS.

TRENOR'S FASHIONABLE SOIREE DANSANTE,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25.
Is open to former patrons and families of respectability.
New classes are formed every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 and 8 P. M.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 2 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST [illegible]-ST.—Classes every DAY and EVENING. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter, or in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, [illegible]

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

[illegible]

[illegible] RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE.

Which created a [illegible] furore at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and which has since achieved a [illegible] TOUR OF THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

This is their first appearance since their return from Europe and their

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

prior to their departure for Japan. It should be understood that the

WONDERFUL RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE

are the GREAT ORIGINALS. The troupe contains and presents the original and favorite

LITTLE ALL RIGHT,

who was erroneously reported by several newspapers to have expired from the SERIOUS ACCIDENT WHICH BEFEL HIM during his PERILOUS PERFORMANCE in this City at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Upon this, his first reappearance in this City, he will be accompanied by his father and Prof. Risley, who will READ TO THE AUDIENCE the certificate of his convalescence from the very eminent Doctor Carnochan, who attended him.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE COMPRISES THE HAMAIKARI TADAKICHI, HAMAIKARI [illegible], "All Right,"

And 15 unequaled masters of the art of Contortion and Equipoise.

NO DIMINUTION in the Star Features of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME.
THE WONDROUS VICTORELLIS
in their GREAT TRIPLE TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT FAVORITES,
MARIE BONFANTI,
MONS. CARLE and MLLE. CARLE
and the GRAND TAMMANY BALLET CORPS.
MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW
and the comic pantomime company.
SIGNORITA MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, THE BURLESQUE COMPANY, THE DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHARLES PARKER, SHERIDAN AND MACK.
THE JUVENILE WARBLERS, ERNEE CLARKE, PUNCH AND JUDY, MAGIC TABLEAUX, PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND, LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW-YEAR.

A magnificent Scene illustrative of the peculiarities of the JAPANESE EMPIRE, painted expressly for Prof. Risley's production at HER MAJESTY'S OPERA HOUSE, and which escaped the conflagration of that AMUSEMENT TEMPLE, will decorate the stage of THE GRAND THEATRE TAMMANY during the performance of the Japanese.

Admission 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
UPON THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

A NEW SENSATION!
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
BY THE BROTHERS RIZARELI.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25.

UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED!
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
BY THE BROTHERS RIZARELI.

THRILLING BEYOND DESCRIPTION!
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
BY THE BROTHERS RIZARELI.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
OF THE NEW SENSATION ACT,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.

ORIGINAL WITH THE RIZARELI'S,
THE THRILLING PERFORMANCE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
F. T. FREY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
F. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
E. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.
Boxes to be secured of
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

PROF. FROBISHER'S
READINGS,
IN WILLIAMSBURG,
TUESDAY EVENING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT No. 26, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE ANNUAL BALL of the Firemen's Department for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place.

Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place.

In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., toward 3d-av.

Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare, in all cases, will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF WM. PARSONS, Esq., of Ireland, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Subject—*Sheridan and Thackeray*. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. Tickets, 50 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.
2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.
3d.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.
4th.—For paving with trap blocks 43d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.
5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 25th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.
2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.
3d.—Both sides of 86th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.
4th.—Both sides of 43d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.
5th.—The north side of 25th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.
6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW, Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. [illegible] Broadway, and that the books relating to such arrears may be found at said office. [illegible]

[illegible] SMYTH, [illegible]

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. (Corner PIKE'S)

JAMES FISK, JR....Proprietor.
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD...Manager.
LAST WEEK
(but one)
OF
LA PERICHOLE
Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT TWO.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.

Produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.

IRMA, the Queen of Song...as...LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor...as...PIQUILLO
are without rivals in the interpretation of their respective roles, and
THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE
IS
CROWDED NIGHTLY
to witness the most brilliant success ever known, and the artistes are encored in almost every air.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of the ladies visiting the LA PERICHOLE MATINEE ON SATURDAYS, ALL THE SEATS WILL BE RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ADMISSION, (including reserved seats,) ONE DOLLAR.
PRIVATE BOXES, (four seats,) SIX DOLLARS.
Seats always ready six days in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
FIRST BENEFIT
OF
MLLE. IRMA.
LA PERICHOLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
BENEFIT
OF THE
LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats can be procured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—L'OEIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director...J. GRAU
Positively last nights of Herve's famous
L'OEIL CREVE. L'OEIL CREVE.
which will be withdrawn this week on account of the production of Lecocq's
MOST CELEBRATED FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
FLEUR DE THE,
which has been in preparation at the Theatre Francais for several months, and will be performed for the first time in America on a scale of extraordinary magnificence, far surpassing any production yet attempted.
L'OEIL CREVE, L'OEIL CREVE,
pronounced by the unanimous voice of the Press and public as the best opera bouffe yet presented, and which is nightly received by large and fashionable audiences with increasing enthusiasm, will be presented
THIS EVENING,
with all its new and attractive effects, exquisite music, splendid choruses and the original great cast, including Mme. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel and the strength of the company, 140.
Seats at Theatre and Nos. 701 and 198 Broadway. After 9½, half price; family circle, 30 cts.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

In consequence of the unusual demand for seats at this Theatre for the opening nights, the manager respectfully announces that, in order to give each an equal opportunity to be present, and with the hope of protecting the public against the numerous speculators, the tickets will be disposed of at

PUBLIC SALE!
By W. O. HOFFMAN, Esq., Auctioneer,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869,
AT IRVING HALL,
(Through the courtesy of L. F. Harrison, Esq.,)

Corner FIFTEENTH-ST. and IRVING-PLACE, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. precisely, for the better accommodation of gentlemen on their way to business.

Diagrams of the seats will be furnished at the Hall.
Seats will be provided for ladies attending the sale.
J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A NEW AND UNPARALLELED
EXHIBITION OF SKILL AND DARING.
MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
IN THEIR
ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING
AND
UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE,
never before attempted in this country, and which will be found more startling and extraordinary by far than any gymnastic exploit hitherto witnessed on this continent.
ALL THE TERRIFIC LEAPS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS
executed by other flying-trapeze performers, singly,
ARE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE TWO BROTHERS SIMULTANEOUSLY, PASSING AND REPASSING EACH OTHER IN THEIR DESPERATE FLIGHTS THROUGH AIR,
forming a display of
NERVE, SKILL AND DAUNTLESS INTREPIDITY
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PARALLEL!
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI
WILL APPEAR EVERY NIGHT,
AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES.
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
AND ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the Incomparable New-York Circus Troupe will appear in a choice selection of
BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

HANLON BROTHERS'
VELOCIPEDE HALL,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway,
Entrance No. 65 East 10th-st.
Will open
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
at 8 o'clock,
for the sale and instruction of Velocipedes.
VELOCIPEDES OF ALL MAKERS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

N. B.—The partnership heretofore existing between Calvin Witty and the Hanlon Brothers has been dissolved by mutual consent.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1869.
GRAND CONCERT,
For the benefit of the
LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,
With the assistance of the following array of talent:
Baroness AUGUSTE VON BARNDORF,
Mme. GAZZANIGA, Prima Donna.
Herr OLE BULL, Violinist.
Herr FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist.
Mr. WILLIAM CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be had at Steinway Hall and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE MADRIGAL CONCERT

of the 29th ult. will be repeated, with a CHORUS OF SIXTY carefully selected voices, at STEINWAY HALL, on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
AT 8 P. M.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, where full programmes, with words of all the pieces, may be had.

"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR,"—BY DE CORDOVA, at Apollo Hall, 28th-st., Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats (75 cents) may be obtained at Nos. 461 Broadway; Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway and 9th-st., Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway and Fifth-avenue Hotel theatre ticket office.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER—BURNS CLUB of the City of New-York, Patten's Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Dey sts., THIS EVENING. Tickets to be had at Pacific Hotel. Dinner at 7½ o'clock precisely.
JAMES NICHOLSON, President.
ADAM WHITE, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds; if you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you; she also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug, nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary; please test her skill; remember, this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City; she can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office and residence, No. 230 East 30th-st.

THE SEVEN DWARFS

Can reveal the whereabouts of lost property, and may be consulted in a few days. Due notice will be given.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies Advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st of February, for the following supplies of *the very best quality*, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
100 Lamp Chimneys and 30 gross Lamp-wick to fit the constant level of the French lights.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
200 Squilgees, (handled,) as per sample at the Equipment Office.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
314 gross Brass Screws and 5 barrels Turpentine, to supply deficiencies under the contract of Wm. Porter & Sons, on Class 68 and 76, dated July 3, 1868; further particulars to be had from Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, at the Navy-yard; 1 Metallic Boat, length 17[illegible], breadth 4x6, depth 1x7.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
20,000 lbs. Candles, "*Navy Standard*," on account of defaulting contractors; 800 lbs. Hoop Iron, 1½ inches wide.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, [illegible]

J. O. [illegible],
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 25TH,
THE SECOND VOLUME BOUND (in pieces) OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Arranged and compiled from traditional facts, [illegible] by the
GREAT PURVEYOR OF PANTOMIMIC HUMOR,
GEORGE L. FOX.

Under whose able authorship this Sensational and Brilliant Pantomime will be "turned over," leaf by leaf, [illegible]
FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

New Scenery, New Tricks, New Costumes, New Music, New Ballets and
NEW AND ORIGINAL CARICATURES BY THOMAS NAST.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, afterward Clown, as in Volume the First...GEORGE L. FOX.

Among the numerous novelties will be found
ASTOUNDING METAMORPHOSES.
THE LADDER AND THE ANIMATED FURNITURE.
PRODIGIOUS WONDERS.
THE DEMON BROTHERS
AND THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
BEWITCHING BALLET, BY MLLE. RITA SANGALI AND THE MOST COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET IN THE UNITED STATES.
GROTESQUE TOUR DE FORCE.
G. L. FOX'S GYMNASTIC DUMPTIES.
[illegible]
MECHANICAL MARVELS, THE GRACEFUL STATUARY AND THE MODEL HARLEQUIN.
CLASSICAL GROUPINGS
BY MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET.
EXHILARATING FUN, (by special desire,)
THE GREAT BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION, AS HERETOFORE.
THE SCANDINAVIAN POLKA.
MLLE. SANGALI AND GEO. L. FOX,
ACCOMPANIED ON THE WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS.
AND A
BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES, 1½ o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers...JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1869.
ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA
Ever produced in America, entitled
AFTER DARK,
Or, LONDON BY NIGHT.
introducing the Wonderful
RAILROAD SCENE.
EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869.
First appearance of the renowned
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
The SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC and EFFECTS ENTIRELY NEW.

Seats secured for AFTER DARK six days in advance, and the sale of seats for the FORTY THIEVES will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869,
Lord Lytton's great Comedy of
MONEY.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. B. Milton, Mr. G. Melton, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Brown.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, (Last time)—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, (Last time)—MONEY.
FRIDAY, Jan. 29, (Last time)—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

In preparation, and will immediately be produced
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE.

Last week
Last week of the favorite and brilliant
Last week WORRELL SISTERS,
Last week in their popular and successful burlesque,
Last week FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Last week

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

McKEAN BUCHANAN
McKEAN BUCHANAN
McKEAN BUCHANAN
AND
AND
AND
VIRGINIA BUCHANAN
VIRGINIA BUCHANAN
VIRGINIA BUCHANAN
IN THE
IN THE
IN THE
PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER.
PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER.
PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER.

First appearance after a long absence from the stage of New-York of these popular artists, in a new, highly-sensational and romantic drama of intense interest, supported by a large company, new scenery, new costumes, new properties.

FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1. FEB. 1.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
14 COMEDY PERFORMANCES ONLY.
12 EVENINGS AND 2 SATURDAY MATINEES.
With the great American Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
COMEDY...THE VICTIMS.
JOSHUA BUTTERFLY—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
COMEDY...THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
SOLON SHINGLE—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

French sensation—Drama of THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. Roaring Ballet by the Butler Troupe; Coco's Frolics, Illustrious Stranger.
TO-MORROW EVENING—Benefit of Mr. SAM DRAKE.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. J. H. BOWERS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Immense success of the world-renowned
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Entire change of programme.
THE RIVALS. THE RIVALS.
EUGENE, SEYMOUR, DAN BRYANT.
JACK SHEPPARD and JOE BLUESKIN.
Unsworth, Nelse Seymour and Dan Bryant.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
TROVATORE, TROVATORE, TROVATORE.
Bryant's Minstrels 14th-st. Opera House.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TEUTONIA M. C.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
JAN. 28, 1869.

A number of new carnivalistic entertainments will be introduced during the evening.

Tickets $5 for gentleman and lady; extra ladies' tickets, $1. To be had of F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Metropolitan Hotel Ticket Office; Koch Bros.; Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery; C. Schwartz, No. 6 Stuyvesant-place.

Boxes and tickets can also be procured at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; of J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Hodes & Gronebug, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary, J. KAPP, No. 78 Fulton-st.

Orchestra of 100 pieces, under the direction of A. Bernstein and Ch. Roehm.

TRENOR'S FASHIONABLE SOIREE DANSANTE,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 Sixth-av., Reservoir-square,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 25.
Is open to former patrons and families of respectability.
New classes formed every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 and 8 P. M.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL,
AT
APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 758 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PUBLIC LECTURES BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Before the
PLYMOUTH YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.
Subject: RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Dyas' and Swayne's book stores, in Fulton-st., at Rose's, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the doors.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage of irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed, [illegible] safe and healthy. [illegible] $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail on letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and by Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 20 years, 15 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. [illegible] Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over [illegible] years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious [illegible], with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies who require nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble, by Dr. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st. Powerful, safe monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by Life Elixir.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. PARKER, 118 Chatham-st. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—THE ONLY [illegible]

VIRGINIA.

The Present Status of the State—Reconstruction Earnestly Desired—Forced Land Sales.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURG, Va., January, 1869.

There are graver reasons than mere personal or partisan ones, which forbid the undoing of what has been done, in the business of framing a constitution for this State, with the view of its speedy admission into the Union. The industrial interests of the State should not be subjected longer to the evils which result from undefined relations with the Union and an unstable State Government. The *status* of the Commonwealth should be finally settled in the speediest manner practicable. We have gone through the disturbing process of electing a convention; of the framing of a constitution by that convention, and of a thorough popular discussion, *pro* and *con*, of the provisions of that instrument. The people are now ready and anxious to vote without further ado. They would be glad if Congress, upon advising informally with Gen. GRANT, would relieve the regularly framed Richmond Constitution of any provisions which their own sense of justice and propriety may suggest as proper to be eliminated; but whether thus modified or not, being the regularly framed Constitution, they are ready to ratify it for weal or woe. They are willing to ratify it, even with its imperfections, as a means of showing, among many things, especially one thing, to wit, their loyal desire for reconstruction under any tests that Congress may deem proper and sufficient. They do not desire to give a halting and qualified testimonial of this desire. They are unwilling to beset members in their Chambers, or the body in its lobbies, with teasing petitions for this and that form and condition of reconstruction. Their language is: "Let Congress and the incoming Administration fix the terms, upon their conscience and with the lights before them, and we will ratify."

It is the language of the great majority. The proceedings of the Committee that have gone to Washington are wholly foreign to the tone and temper of the people at home. The Democratic minority will not ratify negro suffrage, under either the Alexandria or the Richmond Constitution. But the great body of the people will ratify whatever is submitted to them by authority of Congress. They do not sympathize with any movement to substitute irregular forms or revolutionary proceedings for the regular line of action marked out by the Reconstruction acts.

But the body of the people desire reconstruction by the most direct and speedy method, for grave industrial reasons, aside from the loyal ones which have been indicated. I do not suppose that ever before in the history of civilization was such a quantity of improved lands offered at as low prices as are now offered in Virginia. Let any one consult the advertising columns of the *Evening State Journal* of Richmond, which gives official publication to all orders in bankruptcy, and let him also consult the weekly papers published by land agencies in this city and in other towns of the State, containing advertisements of the hundreds of farms which these agencies offer for sale, and he will be thoroughly convinced of the truth of my very broad declaration. I have seen it estimated that 500,000 acres are advertised in bankruptcy alone. I have no doubt that a still greater amount is offered at private sale, and under decrees of the regular Courts. The majority of these lands are offered at prices that barely cover the cost of the improvements. The land itself goes in at less than the Western Government price of $1 25 per acre.

The temptation offered, by these low rates, to Northern capital and emigration, is very great, and such as will not occur again, in all probability, for a century to come. When, in addition to the low prices, we consider the excellence of the climate, and the advantages of a refined and educated society, we may claim that the attraction is such as to defy all competition; and that nothing is needed but speedy reconstruction and a settled and stable Government, to fill up the State with Northern emigration, and to bring that capital and industry which spread thrift and prosperity broadcast over any land.

In view of this particular state of affairs in the internal economy of Virginia, you will readily perceive how deeply interested our people are in a prompt and cordial acceptance of any plan of reconstruction which Congress and the new Administration may prescribe. If the proceedings which have already been taken be set aside, and we are required to begin anew the business of constitution-making, and to go through a second period of political agitation, acrimony and crimination, the greatest conceivable injury will be done to the economical interests of the State. It is a calamity to the owners that their lands must be sold at ruinous prices; but the loss to individuals will be compensated to the community by the large infusion of Northern population and capital which the low prices of real estate attract. But if political agitation be renewed, and the State be again thrown into the chaos of an angry political agitation, emigration will be kept at bay, and the community will gain nothing, while individuals will lose everything.

BLUE RIDGE.

INDIANA.

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, the New United States Senator.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 23.

Hon. DANIEL D. PRATT, the newly elected Senator from Indiana, is a native of New-York, and graduated at Hamilton College in that State, before he was 21 years of age. Soon after graduating he came to Indiana, first stopping at Lawrenceburg, where he had relatives residing, and soon after removing, in 1832, to Rising Sun, to take charge of the seminary at that place. At the end of a year he resigned his position of teacher, to the great regret of both patrons and pupils, and went to Indianapolis, where he entered the law office of the late Hon. O. [illegible]

During Mr. PRATT'S term as a law student he [illegible] as private secretary for Gov. NOAH NOBLE, and [illegible] the prominent men of the State. Gen. TIPTON was, at that time, in the United States Senate from Indiana, and, seeing that young PRATT had merit, prevailed upon him, in entering upon the practice of the law, to settle at Logansport, (the home of Gen. TIPTON,) at which Mr. PRATT has ever since resided. Mr. PRATT devoted himself closely to his profession, and soon obtained a most extensive and lucrative practice, extending throughout the entire northern part of Indiana. From the first he has stood in the front rank, and to-day he is regarded as one of the first lawyers of Indiana.

Mr. PRATT was a Whig during the lifetime of that party, and took a deep interest in its success. He was always ready to advocate its cause or speak in its defence, but rather declined than sought its honors. In 1841 he was the Whig candidate for Congress against GRAHAM N. FITCH, but was defeated. We think he was again defeated by FITCH in 1848. Mr. COLFAX defeated FITCH in the next contest. Mr. PRATT has several times been a member of the State Legislature. The Whig, and afterward the Republican Party, would have given him the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor or Governor on more than one occasion, but he always [illegible] any movement in that direction. He was elected a member of the House of the Forty-first Congress from the Eighth District of his State, beating his opponent 2,287 votes.

Mr. PRATT is a man of commanding personal appearance, being six feet and three or four inches [illegible], and weighing over three hundred pounds. He has a remarkably strong voice, though not in the least harsh or unpleasant. He was Secretary of the Chicago Convention in 1860, and was probably the only man in that assemblage who could make himself heard and understood throughout the wigwam, [illegible] who were present on that occasion [illegible] who he is when we say he is the man who [illegible] prodigious voice. Many amusing stories [illegible] connection with his powerful lungs were told at the [illegible]. He is not only an able, but a pleasant speaker, and, whether in the Court-house or on the stump, always commands the most marked attention. In private life, a man of pure morals; in [illegible], enjoying the confidence of all for integrity, [illegible] a man of enlarged and liberal views [illegible] worthy the best attention of men [illegible]

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Evangelization of Spain—Services at St. George's Church.

Ever since the inauguration of the recent political changes in Spain, and the declaration of religious liberty throughout that land, the Tract Society, the Bible Society and the Board of Foreign Missions have been earnestly cooperating in an effort to stimulate and assist, by every means, the latent germ of Protestantism in that country, which has so long struggled against civil and religious tyranny. In furtherance of this object, and in response to a public notice to that effect, a large congregation of the friends of the Tract Society and Foreign Missions assembled last evening in St. George's Church, (Dr. TYNG'S,) corner Sixteenth-street and Rutherfurd-place. After the singing of a hymn, Dr. TYNG offered up an eloquent and impressive prayer, especially imploring Divine aid in the efforts of our Christian people now being put forth to lift those who dwell in the darkness of superstition and bigotry, into the purer light and liberty of the Evangelical truths of the Gospel of Christ. He then followed in a brief address, stating the object of their assembling as being to kindle a warm and active Christian interest in aid of the Tract Society, in its endeavors to push forward by the aid of bibles, tracts and other religious publications in the Spanish language, the work of evangelization, now so providentially inaugurated in Old Spain and the South American States. St. George's, he said, had ever been foremost in the great mission work, welcoming all of every Evangelical denomination who wished to bear a part with them therein as one in Christ Jesus; and if the day ever came when his Church would treat with coldness or indifference this great work, so intimately, and, indeed, inseparably allied with their Christian faith, he hoped his eyes might not behold it.

The reverend doctor then introduced Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, recently from Spain, who repeated the glowing picture so often given of the enchanting scenery—the balmy climate—the fruitfulness of soil, and dignified and chivalrous character of her people—then recounted feelingly his interview at Bordeaux, on his way to Brazil, with the devoted Spanish convert, EMANUEL MATAMORAS. Of an influential family, educated in the military school, and a Major of the Royal Artillery at 24, a position not to be purchased as in England, he happened to visit Gibraltar when the English had placed their foot on his soil, and as he wandered through the streets the sound of a tolling bell fell upon his ear. Supposing it to be a Catholic church, and he being inclined to infidelity, hesitated to enter, but the bell as it swung back and forth seemed to sound solemnly the invitation, "enter, enter." He did enter, and instead of finding the old familiar paraphernalia of the Romish Church, he saw a plain Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who preached a plain but sincere Christian sermon, which touched the young man's heart, and led him to reflect and search for the truth in the Bible, through which he was led to the knowledge of salvation as it was in Jesus. He immediately began to teach his countrymen the way of salvation. Soon he was arrested and thrown into prison, whence, after fourteen months, he was liberated only to enter the gallies, and finally through the protests of the Christian alliance had his sentence mitigated to banishment. When he saw him there was a charm of Christian earnestness and sincerity which impressed and encouraged every Christian who came in contact with him. But the seeds of disease had been carried from the damp inquisitorial dungeons, which soon after laid his frail body low in death, the last words to which his spirit gave utterance before taking its flight upward being, "O! Lord bless poor Spain—poor Spain!" After some further remarks on the necessity and duty of the Christian community to take advantage of the occasion now presented of doing God's work, he concluded with an eloquent tribute to the earnest, devoted and sincere Spanish Protestants, whose hands they are now called upon to strengthen and uphold.

Rev. Mr. BLACKFORD, a Missionary to Brazil, and who arrived here only within a few days, described that country as also ripe for the work of evangelization equally so as Spain. In eight years' labor they had organized four churches, with a regular attendance of two hundred members, and many more throughout the country await organization. He represented, he said, nine millions of souls; for these nine millions there were but nine Christian teachers, one to a million. Surely the fields are already white unto the harvest. The country he described as being one where literally "every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

Short addresses were also delivered by Drs. GANSE and ADAMS, commending it as the imperative duty of the Christian Churches to come forward at this time and prove their faith by their works in sustaining the efforts of the Tract Society to furnish the necessary books for the great Christian work now going on in those lands so long enslaved by the most repulsive and detestable of all tyrannies—religious intolerance. A collection was then taken up in aid of the object for which the meeting was held and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

Archbishop McCloskey's Discourse in Aid of the Poor.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was last evening filled to repletion by a congregation drawn thither for the purpose of hearing a discourse by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCLOSKEY. The proceeds of the address are to go to aid the poor of the City visited by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Although the price of admission was fifty cents, long before the hour announced for the delivery of the address (8 o'clock) the spacious edifice was filled in every part, so that when the Archbishop ascended the pulpit not even standing room could be had. The new and powerful organ which has lately been put up here was also formally opened on the occasion. Prof. GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, organist of the Cathedral, conducted the musical exercises. Before the discourse was begun the Professor performed the overture to William Tell, which brought out in an admirable manner the capacities of the new instrument. A large and powerful choir then sang the *Laudate Dominum*, the soprano solo being exquisitely rendered by Mme. CHOME.

The Archbishop, in commencing his discourse, thanked the vast congregation for their presence on the occasion, which was, he said, a gratifying and consoling evidence of the sympathy they felt for the needy ones of the flock, whose sufferings, at all times great, are rendered greater still by the rigors of a Winter season. A special appeal on their behalf was not needed, as it had already been responded to. He would, therefore, occupy their time by speaking on a subject which, though not novel, would by virtue of its own intrinsic importance commend itself to their attention; he would speak of "The Relation of the Church to the Bible, and of the Bible to the Church." By the Church he meant to be understood as alluding to the Christian Church, and, for this occasion, he would speak of the New Testament as the Bible. There were many misrepresentations put forward as to the relation between the Catholic Church and the sacred Scriptures, and many held that their respective claims were incompatible with each other. He would place before his hearers incontrovertible historic facts showing how the case stood regarding the connection of the Church with the Holy Scriptures. The first fact that the Archbishop went on to elucidate was, that the Church was older than the Bible. It preceded the Scriptures, and existed in all the fullness of its prerogatives and authority before there was a question as to the inspiration of the sacred writings. The founder of the Church made his revelations orally; he neither wrote himself nor did he command any of the Apostles to write the doctrines which he taught. He said to them only, "go teach, go preach," and when the Holy Ghost descended upon them, after His ascension, they began the work they were thus commissioned to do. They first taught and preached in Jerusalem, and afterward spread their teachings in Antioch, Corinth, Rome, Ethiopia, Mesopotamia, India, Gaul and elsewhere; so that it was true the sound of their voices went forth upon the whole earth, and thousands lived and died in communion with God before the New Testament was penned. The Archbishop then proceeded to show how the epistles and gospels came to be written, collated, and pronounced to be inspired, claiming that the Catholic Church was the preserver and protector of the Bible through all ages, since it was declared to be the inspired word of God. When the Roman Empire was overrun by barbarian hordes, the Church alone remained amid the vast solitude of ruin, while monuments of art and religion were destroyed, and she held and preserved as her heritage the sacred Scriptures, which have come down to us to-day. Her monks transcribed them, and the transcriptions yet remain. The speaker then contended that, as the Church had first pronounced on the inspiration of the Bible, had preserved it through all the mutations of time, she was the only authority competent to interpret it, and that if the authority of the Church be overthrown in this respect, there is no means by which it can be determined that we have the true Scriptures at all. In closing, the Archbishop thanked his hearers for their attendance, and said that their generous charity on the occasion would win for them the earnest prayers of the widow and the orphan.

The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given, Rev. Father STARRS officiating, the choir having previously sung the *Tantum Ergo*, and the large congregation retired.

Roman Catholics and the Bible—Sermon by Rev. Day K. Lee.

REV. DAY K. LEE preached at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church last evening from the thirteenth verse of the second chapter of Thessalonians: "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God, which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but, as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe." The preacher said that the question "to whom are we indebted for the preservation of the Bible?" is a most important one, for if the Scriptures had been handed down to us by those whose interest it might be to pervert them, how did we know that they are genuine? It had been alleged that the Council of [illegible] which sat A. D. 325, had brought before them the inspired writings, or such as were supposed to be inspired, and had then, by vote, decided which should be received and which rejected. These records had then been confided to the Catholic Church, by that Church preserved, and given to the Churches in the sixteenth century. [illegible] He denied that we were in any way indebted to the Roman Catholic Church for the preservation of the Bible, but we are indebted to the Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and Protestants. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the charge that unbelievers had made, that the text of the Bible had been altered and corrupted. The very schisms in the Church, he said, had been the means of keeping the sacred text pure, for each sect had so zealously watched the other that alteration of the text was impossible. He concluded by speaking of the importance of the study of the Holy Word and an adherence to its precepts.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn's Farewell Discourse.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop elect of Long Island, yesterday preached his last discourse as rector of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. His review of the work that had been done in that parish since his connection with it was comprehensive and eloquent. In the course of his observations he awakened associations in the minds of many of the congregation which caused tears to flow copiously. Not only did he allude to the work done, but to the perseverance and determination of those who did the work, the value of their services to the parish and to the rector. He spoke in the most grateful and affectionate tone of the help he had received in the performance of the laborious duties of his position. He felt conscious that many things had been left undone which ought to have been done, yet it was not from any desire to neglect duty, but owing to the extraordinary burdens which at times proved to be more than equal to the working capacity of the Church. It may have been thought at times that he was neglectful of his duties and inattentive to some of his parishioners, but if they could but realize the responsibility and the amount of work involved in the rectorship of so large a parish, they would readily forgive any apparent neglect; it had been his aim to do all in his power to exalt the standard of Jesus Christ among his people, and he trusted that he would be pardoned for any or all shortcomings. He briefly stated what had been done in the temporal work of the parish; said that in no position of life which he should occupy hereafter would he be more comfortable than during his connection with the parish of Holy Trinity. He hoped to operate in the exalted office to which he had been called so as to increase the Church facilities on Long Island so as to bring the gospel home to many thousands more than now heard it. He hoped he would ever be regarded in the prayers of that people for whom he must ever retain feelings of the warmest affection and respect. He hoped that God would be their guide and that in all things whatsoever they undertook they might be largely prospered.

The Troubles of the Morning Star Sunday School.

This Sunday School found its room in Pike's Opera House open yesterday, a temporary injunction on Messrs. FISKE & GOULD having been granted by Judge INGRAHAM. The room was, however, so torn up and disordered that it could not be used, and the Sunday School adjourned to Hitzelberger Hall, on Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street. The usual services were held here, and Dr. PERRY read the Thirty-seventh Psalm, some parts of which were deemed peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. "Fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass. For yet a little while and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be. * * * * I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree. Yet he passed away, and lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found."

The circumstances of the difficulty seem to be as follows: Dr. PERRY, acting for the Sunday School, obtained a lease of the supper-room attached to Pike's Music Hall for Sunday services, the lease running three years, and the rent being $500 a year. The lease is recorded, and the lessee claims that whether the rent is large or small, the lease is valid. Mr. SHEARMAN'S recent letter charges Dr. PERRY with a grasping disposition and a selfish desire to take advantage of a technical claim on the room. Dr. PERRY started the school about three months ago as a Mission School; a missionary was employed to visit the poor people in that region of the City, and to persuade the children to attend the school. His efforts have been so successful that the school already numbers nearly 300 scholars. And now the work is interrupted by the destruction of its place of meeting. Dr. PERRY claims that, having a legal right to the hall, he has a right to make what terms he pleases with Mr. FISKE, or to refuse any terms; and the terms which he has offered are for the interest of the school, not for his personal gain. Mr. SHEARMAN, in a previous letter, says that Mr. PIKE "guaranteed the building, perhaps by mistake, free of leases." It is claimed that if Mr. FISKE is injured by this mistake, he must look to Mr. PIKE for indemnity, and not to Dr. PERRY.

Judge INGRAHAM has, as above stated, granted a temporary injunction to restrain Mr. FISKE from dismantling the hall, and he has also ordered Mr. FISK to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. And there the matter rests at present.

Howard Mission.

The usual Sunday School services took place yesterday afternoon at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, and were rendered more than usually interesting by a narration of Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent, respecting his recent visits to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington with six little girls of the Mission. He had lectured in the former city for the benefit of the Sunday Morning Breakfast Society there, which gives a substantial breakfast every Sunday morning to those who pass the previous night in the different station-houses. They are afforded, also, the benefit of a wash and some good advice. From 100 to 200 persons of both sexes regularly attend. In Baltimore Mr. VAN METER lectured for the benefit of the Boys' Home, an institution of three years' date, which receives destitute boys and finds them work as apprentices to trades, adding Sunday School teachings in the evening. If able to do so, the boys pay $1 75 for board. If not, nothing is charged. They are required to leave as soon as they learn their trades. In Washington, Mr. VAN METER lectured for the Newsboys' Home and Industrial School. He had interviews with President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT, upon both of whom he called, with the children under his charge, and received a cordial reception. Gen. GRANT gave him hearty wishes for the prosperity of the institution, and a "God bless you." Fifteen hundred dollars were contributed in the three cities as a present to the Howard Mission.

No other gentleman spoke there yesterday. A great many visitors were present, among whom was Mr. A. S. HATCH, who is a constant attendant and pecuniary contributor.

Free Preaching in Cooper Institute.

A number of Christian young men have inaugurated free religious services, to be held every Sunday in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, with the design of founding a Church for the people, where Christianity outside of creeds will be preached, free to all. They have already arranged for a number of leading liberal Christian preachers—among them Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this City; Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Rev. WM. R. ALGER and Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, of Boston—to occupy the platform, and intend to have the prominent clergymen of all denominations come before the people at the Institute.

The first Sunday morning service was held yesterday, a large congregation attending. Rev. SAMUEL COLTHROP, of Syracuse, preached, taking for his text the words: "And now, Oh man, what doth the Lord thy God require of thee? To love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, and soul and strength." Upon this text an able and interesting sermon was preached, having reference particularly to the development of manliness and womanliness in their highest perfection, which the preacher contended was the highest service to God, consequently the best and truest life. A well-known, eloquent and talented Unitarian clergyman, Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, will preach next Sunday.

Temperance Meeting.

A large and interesting temperance meeting was held in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Division-street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. F. BROWN, the pastor, presided, and addresses were delivered by Revs. R. K. FULLER, E. D. MURPHY and Capt. CHARTRES, and at the close of the meeting a number of persons signed the pledge of total abstinence. The Senior Bible Class of the Sabbath School furnished some excellent music at intervals during the meeting.

SKATING.

The Park Ponds Yesterday—The Championship Match—Carnivals to Come Off.

The Park ponds were alive with skaters yesterday. Early in the day, before the effect of the sun was visible on the ice, the skating was very good, and was enjoyed by thousands. Later in the day the ice became quite soft, and was easily cut up by the skaters' irons. Sunday is taken advantage of by many to visit the several resorts in the Park. This is more particularly the case with the youth of both sexes, who flock to the ponds in large numbers to skate and slide in the chairs. Ladies also take advantage of the day to visit the commodious buildings attached to the several lakes, and watch the movements of the crowds on the ice. Some fifty thousand persons visited the Park yesterday, three-fourths of whom were on the ice. The rinks and private ponds were closed, and the free ponds, being the only places left, of course were more than ordinarily crowded.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

This affair, which has been on the *tapis* for several weeks, will be brought to an issue on Tuesday evening at the [illegible] The contestants are the present champion, FRANK SWIFT, and JAMES C. [illegible], both of this City. The $500 gold and diamond [illegible] [illegible] as soon as the weather [illegible] on the evening named. The judges and referee [illegible] and STUART, of the New-York Club. Prominent skaters from all parts of the country are expected to be present, including [illegible] of Chicago, who [illegible] BERNARD W. PRATT, CALLIE CURTIS, and other prominent Western and Eastern professionals.

A CARNIVAL WEEK.

The present week promises to be more than usually brilliant. In addition to the important event noted above, [illegible] the various rinks and ponds. The first on the list, and probably the most important, will take place at the Fifth-avenue Pond this evening. It will be a fancy-dress carnival, and will be given by the New-York Club in compliment to Mr. HUGH MITCHELL, the proprietor of the pond. The first and only successful affair of the kind ever given in this City on an open pond was gotten up by this club last season. We understand it is the intention of the projectors of the carnival to-night to make it in keeping with the reputation of the club. To-morrow evening the oft-postponed carnival of the skaters of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will come off at the Union Pond, Williamsburg. On Wednesday afternoon and evening the Capitoline Lake, Bedford, will be the scene of the first carnival of the season. In the afternoon the members of the Brooklyn Club will contend for a gold medal offered by the proprietors of the pond, and in the evening a fancy-dress carnival will be given. At the Empire City Rink, on Thursday evening, the third carnival of the season is announced, and should the weather not prove treacherous, it will undoubtedly be a brilliant affair. The success of the carnival of Thursday last was unequivocal, and no pains will be spared to make the next one a still greater success.

The Schillerbund Rehearsal.

The last rehearsal for the grand Schillerbund masquerade and carnival procession took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon. The arrangement is from the opera of the "Jewess," and the order of the evening will be as follows: First come two Heralds, followed by four Knights clad in armor; then four Sappers and Miners; then the Committee of twenty-four, clad in the costumes of old King PHILIP'S time; then two Swiss in old-time costume; then four Pages in old court costume; then the old Duke JOACHIM; two Cardinals, two Bishops, two Priests, eight old-time Militiamen, two Rabbii, and next the Jewess, the character in which Miss BATEMAN excels. She is followed by four Jewesses in the old Jewish costume, then follow eight Militiamen in the costume of A. D. 1500, the Floor Committee as Knights, Prince Carnival in a wagon drawn by four horses, eight Pirates, King Neptune riding on a whale, surrounded by mermaids riding on dolphins, Bacchus on a hogshead of lager-beer, Mephistopheles with all his imps, Mars, the God of War, surrounded by eight Roman soldiers. Then follows the Angel of Peace, bearing the olive branch and surrounded by lesser angels; the goddess Flora, with her bevy of flower-girls, and the male and female harvesters. The closing scene in the procession is the victory of the King's fool over the educated King, who wishes to marry the Jewess. The Grecian-bend quadrilles close the amusements of the evening, which, if the programme be strictly carried out, may be equaled, but certainly not surpassed, by any festival of the season.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, had an unusual visitor last evening, in the person of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who addressed the boys after their supper was over. He urged upon them the necessity of learning trades, stating that if they were good workers at any particular craft they need rarely be without employment. Mr. LUCIUS HART, of this City, added a considerable amount of good advice, and Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, of which the Home is a branch, commented upon the late brutal murder of Mr. ROGERS in the open street, and told the boys that his murderer was once a street boy like themselves, but had never received the benefit of a home such as they now enjoyed. Had he been so fortunate, the teachings he would have received there would have prevented the commission of the atrocious act of which he had been guilty. Among the visitors present were Mrs. J. J. ASTOR, who has for years made the Lodging-house a favorite object of her donations, Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTON and Mr. WILLIAM ASTOR.

Another Successful Burglary—A Safe Broken Open and Robbed of $5,000.

During Saturday night the office of Calvary Cemetery, No. 266 Mulberry-street, was entered by burglars, and some $5,000 in bonds and a small amount in greenbacks were stolen. The burglars in the first instance operated from the yard, and being screened from the street by a high brick wall, dug through the outside brick wall and thus gained an entrance to the building. The desired valuables being locked up in the safe, the marauders attacked that receptacle with a heavy sledge and finally demolished it by dint of hard blows. Having obtained the bonds and money, they departed without having been observed, and the burglary was not discovered until after daylight yesterday. The Central Police Office having been notified, Inspector WALLING and Detectives ELDER and IRVING visited the scene of the exploit, but failed to find any clue to the thieves, except the heavy sledge and a piece of fine paper, which had evidently been wrapped around a "jimmy" or small crowbar.

The Newark Boiler Explosion.

The results of the boiler explosion which occurred in CONRADI'S iron foundry in Belmont-avenue, Newark, on Saturday evening, are likely to prove more disastrous than was at first supposed. The boy, GEORGE RHINEHARDT, whose injuries were reported to be slight, is not likely to survive the effects of the scalding and the bruises which he suffered. Mr. JACOB CONRADI, the proprietor of the establishment, also lies at the point of death, having been scalded from head to foot.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, JOHN HARRIS, of No. 132 Mott-street, appeared at the Oak-street Station-house, bleeding profusely from a severe stab-wound in the right arm, which he said he had just received at the hands of some unknown man, in Chatham-square. He could give no description of his assailant, and consequently no arrest was made.

A number of the proprietors of Water-street dance-houses and gaming-saloons have singularly been stricken down by sickness during the past few days, and within forty-eight hours two have died. MASON, of No. 303, was buried yesterday, and during the time of his funeral service, GRAHAM, *alias* "Curlew," a neighbor, also died. "Kit" Burn, the well-known proprietor of the Sportsman's Hall, is lying in a very precarious condition from the effects of a severe rat-bite, received a few days since. He is receiving the best of surgical attention, but the poison has been so thoroughly distributed throughout the system that fears are entertained about his recovery.

The first rehearsal of the Northeast Saengerbund came off yesterday morning at the Germania Assembly Rooms. This rehearsal was the first of a series of preparation for the grand International Saengerbund Festival, to be held in Baltimore in July next, in which the different Saengerbunds in various parts of the country will take part. It promises to be a grand affair.

At Dr. CROSBY'S Church, yesterday evening, the subject of "Woman's Work in City Missions" was presented by Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE and Rev. Mr. MINGINS. The attendance was large, and the addresses deeply interesting.

The closing sermon of the Sunday School Convention was delivered yesterday evening at Grace Chapel by Rev. Dr. MORGAN. The church was well filled.

During the night of Friday last, the warehouse of JAMES SHAW & Co., No. 442 Washington-street, was entered by burglars through the skylight, and after ransacking the premises they managed to escape unobserved, taking with them about 1,000 pounds of wool, valued at $450. None of the property has been recovered.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor store of PATRICK BRADY, No. 651 Third-avenue, caused by the gas-jet used for heating water on the bar. BRADY'S loss is about $500, and that on the building, which is owned by CHARLES MURRAY, about $50. Both parties are fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

MARY ANN MURRAY, *alias* McIntyre, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING upon the complaint of JOHN HADLEIN, of No. 109 Greenwich-street, who alleged that she had robbed him of $60 while he was in her apartment at No. 19 Mulberry-street. She was committed to answer.

Saturday evening, STARKEY J. KEENE, of No. 413 East Seventeenth-street, accompanied CATHARINE KELLY to her apartment, at No. 49 James-street. While there he was robbed of $25, and the woman, being arrested as the thief, was committed to answer by Justice DOWLING, sitting at the Tombs Police Court.

JAMES H. DONNELLY was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain from the person of JOHN HAYS, of No. 112 West Thirty-third-street. The robbery was alleged to have been done in a saloon, where a number of drunken men were assembled, and although the evidence against DONNELLY was very slight, he was held for examination.

CATHARINE ATHERTON, a married woman, who resides at No. 20 Elizabeth-street, was found yesterday afternoon by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker, in labor pains. She was removed to Police Headquarters, and almost immediately on reaching the building she gave birth to a female child. She was properly cared for, and by order of Inspector WALLING put in charge of the Janitress.

A *fracas* occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 113 Sullivan-street, in which FRANCIS WARD was kicked in the intestines by PATRICK REDDEN and severely injured.

ANASTASIA WELCH, 50 years of age, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at No. 433 West Thirty-ninth-street. The Coroner was notified.

MARY CHRISTOPHER slipped and fell yesterday afternoon in [illegible] [illegible]. She was taken home.

At an early hour yesterday morning, [illegible] [illegible] found in the [illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] and well [illegible] Nothing was found upon the body except a bottle about half filled with liquor. As there were no means of identifying the body, it was sent to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

JACOB SMITH, a young son of HENRY SMITH, No. 421 East Fifth-street, died yesterday, from burns accidentally received some time since. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

Brooklyn.

JOSEPH BILLE, residing in Meserole-avenue, near Lorimer-street, and JAMES SPEDON, residing in Huron-street, Greenpoint, both carpenters, fell with a scaffolding in Clay-street, near Union-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, and sustained slight injuries.

On Saturday night the cellar of WM. B. A. JURGEN'S grocery, corner of Smith and Boerum streets, E. D., was entered, and three tubs of lard, valued at $25, carried off by the thieves.

Mrs. JULIA SWANN was arrested, on Saturday, by Officer QUINN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on the charge of grand larceny, preferred against her by JOHN BRADY, her husband's business partner. It appears that JULIA being in want of money, went to her husband's office, No. 21 Old-slip, New-York, and seeing on the desk a pile of greenbacks, which happened to amount to $110, picked it up and left for Williamsburg, where she was arrested.

At a late hour on Saturday night an attempt was made to fire the tenement-house No. 34 Bridge-street. It appears that some incendiary thrust a quantity of hay into an aperture in the wall and set fire to it. As soon as the smoke was observed a few pailsful of water were thrown upon the place from which it rose, and the fire was extinguished with but trifling damage.

On Saturday night the premises corner of York and James streets, occupied by Mrs. BOWDEN, were entered and robbed of $30 worth of clothing.

DAVID SNEDIKER, colored, was arrested by Officer LENT, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, on Saturday, charged with tapping the till of D. KUCHENBERG, grocer, Broadway, near DeKalb-avenue. He was taken before Justice LYNCH, who sent him to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

On Saturday, Mr. WILLIAM STURGIS, of East New-York, caused the arrest of MARY DUGAN, a domestic in his family, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, bracelet, and other articles of jewelry, of the value of $300. Shortly after MARY had been taken to the Station-house of the Forty-ninth Precinct, Mr. STURGIS made his appearance and withdrew the charge, on the ground that the missing articles had been found, and that it was a mistake which led to MARY'S incarceration. Capt. LEICH thereupon discharged MARY.

PATRICK GALLAGHER and JOHN YOUNG were arrested on Saturday by Officer BOLTON, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of stealing money from HENRY LOUGHLAN, of corner of Sackett-street and the city line. Justice LYNCH sent GALLAGHER to the Penitentiary for four months and YOUNG for two months.

New-Jersey.

In the Hoboken Police Court on Saturday quite a number of citizens were brought before Recorder POPE and fined for neglecting to comply with the city ordinance requiring the removal of snow from the sidewalks in front of their premises. While the Court was in session, one of the spectators, Mr. PETER KERRIGAN, a well-known and extensive property-owner of Hoboken, charged the Recorder with rendering one-sided decisions. Recorder POPE replied very indignantly, and ordered Mr. KERRIGAN out. Not being certain as to the extent of his power as Recorder in cases of contempt, Judge POPE subsequently took legal advice, and the result was that he caused a summons to be issued upon Mr. KERRIGAN, requiring him to appear to-morrow (Tuesday) and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The trial will excite much interest, and both parties will be represented by counsel.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Young People's Missionary Association of the First Presbyterian Church, of Newark, was held yesterday. The Treasurer reported the year's receipts at $600.... The annual sermon in aid of the Female Charitable Society, of Newark, was delivered by Rev. PRENTISS DE VEUVE, in the First Presbyterian Church last evening.

During the week ending at 12 o'clock Saturday night, sixty arrests were made by the Police of Newark. Of this number four were arrested for burglary, eight for larceny, and seven for assault and battery.... Mrs. THOMAS, a lady residing at 216 Warren-street, was robbed of her pocket-book containing $27, in Broad-street on Saturday evening.

A fire of incendiary origin broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in a haystack belonging to JOHN GARDNER, on Morgan-street, in the town of Union. The haystack was in close proximity to Mr. GARDNER'S stables, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the stables and outhouses would have been destroyed, which would have involved a heavy loss.

The people in Hudson County appear to be on their good behavior, according to the Police records, which are usually a pretty good criterion to judge by. In Hudson City and Bergen there were no arrests, while in Jersey City and Hoboken there were but two arrests for the twenty-four hours ending last evening.

The finest and most extensive sheet of ice in the vicinity of New-York at the present time is at Communipaw Bay, which is entirely frozen over between the Central Railroad and the Morris Canal. The skating was good yesterday, and a large number of persons were enjoying themselves in this popular and delightful exercise.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laboring man, 52 years of age, named JOHN CONNOLLY, was arrested on a charge of stabbing a boy named JOHN SULLIVAN, inflicting quite a severe scalp wound over the right ear. CONNOLLY had become enraged at some boys throwing snowballs at him, corner of Morris and Greene streets, Jersey City, but the injured lad is said not to have been one of the party. The accused was locked up to await an examination.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, but not quotably lower.

Middling Uplands.........................11¾d.@11⅞d.

Middling Orleans.........................11⅞d.@11⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 26s.@26s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 30s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23—1:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75⅝. Stocks quiet at 75⅝. Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d. Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. ℔ cental. Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western and 34s. for New.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 30s. 6d @31s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady, and unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.

The Bourse closed strong: Rentes, 70f. 37c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.

United States Bonds closed firm, at 79⅝@79⅞.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.

Petroleum is firmer but not quotably higher.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.

Cotton on the spot is easier, but not lower.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Jan. 24.

United States Five-twenties are quoted at 79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Jan. 23: SUGAR quiet; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 8@8½ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, nominal; Molasses Sugar quiet at 6¼@7½ reals, according to quality; Muscovadoes—Fair to good refining firm at 8½@9 reals ℔ arroba. MOLASSES steady; Clayed, 5¼@5½ reals ℔ keg; Muscovado or common, 6@6½ reals. LARD buoyant; Tierce, 21¾c.@22c. ℔ ℔.; in 25-℔. tins, 23c.@24c. ℔ ℔. FLOUR steady at $11 ℔ bbl. BUTTER buoyant at 30c.@50c. ℔ ℔. TALLOW flat at 18c.@18½c. ℔ ℔. BACON firm at 18c.@18½c. ℔ ℔. HONEY active at 3¾@4 reals ℔ gallon. WAX—Yellow easier at $7@$7 50 ℔ arroba; White active at $9 50@$10 50 ℔ arroba. PETROLEUM firm at 4@5 reals ℔ gallon. POTATOES advancing; quoted at $4 25@$4 62 ℔ bbl. HAMS steady; Common Salted, 17c., Sugar-cured, 20c. LUMBER—The market is well supplied with both Yellow Pine and Pitch Pine. SHOOKS are plenty at 7@8 reals ℔ box, and $2 5[illegible] ℔ hhd. HOOPS, 14 ft. long, shaved, are in demand at $55 ℔ 1,000; 12 ft. long firm at $45 ℔ 1,000. ONIONS in demand at $7 ℔ bbl. FREIGHTS steady; ℔ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 25@$1 50; ℔ hhd. Sugar, $5 50@$6; ℔ hhd. Molasses, $3 50@$4 12½. GOLD 5¾ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Exchange on New-York firm at par to 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Extras, $5@$6 15. WHEAT in fair demand, but declined 1c.@1¼c.; No. 1 at $1 17@$1 20; No. 2 at $1 14@$1 14¼. CORN active and steady; Old No. 2 at [illegible]c.@58c.; New, 54¼c.; No. 2 kiln dried, 56c. OATS active and moderately steady, at 48¼c.@49¼c. buyer one month, 49c. RYE less active and declined 1c.@1¼c.; No. 1 at $1 [illegible] BARLEY firm and advanced [illegible]; No. 2 at $1 79@$1 80; Rejected grades, $1 55. WHISKY nominal. MESS PORK steady and firm at $30. BULK MEATS active and advanced ¼c.; Short Ribs, 15¼c.; Cumberlands, 13½c. LARD active and advanced ¼c.; Steam, 19¼c. GREEN HAMS 15¼c.@15½c. DRESSED HOGS quiet and firm at $12 50@$13. LIVE HOGS firm and active; Fair to Choice, $8 75@$9 80. CATTLE neglected and nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—4,800 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,930 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 1,900 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Middlings, 25½c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra, [illegible] [illegible] OATS heavy at [illegible] BARLEY [illegible] RYE, $1 [illegible] WHISKY [illegible] PORK [illegible]

[illegible] PORK [illegible] and small lots at $30 75 [illegible] BULK MEATS in demand [illegible] BACON in demand; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. [illegible] LARD [illegible] Sugar-cured HAMS [illegible] active at $[illegible]. Gold, 135¾. Exchange firm. Money quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull and unsettled; Middlings nominally 27½c.@28c.; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 3,341 bales; exports, 11,000 bales. Gold, 135¾. Sterling Exchange, 146½; Commercial, 145¼@146. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 25. CORN, 70c.@80c. OATS, 68c.@70c. BRAN quiet at $1 15. HAY, $24. PORK firm at $31@$30 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD active at 20c. for Tierces, and 22½c. for Keg. SUGAR active; Common, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES active; Common, 60c.@64c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 71c.@72c. WHISKY depressed; Western Rectified, 95c.@$1 02½. COFFEE steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR firm and unchanged; choice Minnesota, $6 @$6 50; Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 at $1 20; No. 2 at $1 14. OATS steady; No. 2 at 47¼c. CORN dull; New, 56c.@58c. RYE active; No. 1 at $1 10. BARLEY advancing; No. 2 at $1 70@$1 75. PROVISIONS advancing; City Mess Pork, $29 50@$29 50; Salt Pickled Hams, 15¼c.@16¼c. LARD—Prime City, 19c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bbls. Pork.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—Middling Uplands, 30c.@31c. FLOUR unsettled but more active; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT dull and lower; Prime Red, $1 70@$1 90; Amber, $2. RYE, $1 60@$1 62. CORN in fair demand and advanced 1c.; sales, 5,000 bushels New Yellow at 91c.@92c. OATS steady; Western, 72c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 65c.@67c. PETROLEUM firmer; Refined, 35c. on the spot, 35½c. February, and 36c. March delivery; Crude nominal at 25c. COFFEE a shade higher; Rio, 13c.@17c. gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS held firmly. WHISKY declined; sales at 98c.@$1.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR is dull; sales 500 bbls., at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT is quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN quiet; No. 1 Indiana, $1 03. OATS selling in small lots at 68c. for Western. BARLEY is held at $2@$2 05 for Canadian. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 98c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR is dull; sales 300 bbls. City Ground Spring No. 2 at $6 75. WHEAT—No demand whatever. CORN dull and unchanged; a few cars New sold at 74c.@75c., on the track. OATS are neglected and nominal at 64c.@65c. RYE in little inquiry; held at about $1 35. BARLEY is dull and firmly held at $2 05@$2 10, according to views. SEEDS are firm but quiet at previous quotations. PORK, LARD, HIGHWINES and DRESSED HOGS are firm, but no sales are reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; prices nominal; choice Shipping, $1 75, with no buyers. Legal Tenders, 74¼. MINING STOCKS during the past week have been active, with a general improvement in value; Alpha, $58; Belcher, $190; Bullion, $30; Cholar-Potosi, $168; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $69; Gould & Curry, $108; Hale & Norcross, $61; Imperial, $140; Kentucky, $235; Ophir, $35; Overman, $77; Savage, $79; Sierra Nevada, $30; Yellow Jacket, $1,475.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

TOBACCO — Sales 179 hhds.; Common Lugs to Cutting Leaf range from $5@$17 25. COTTON, 28¼c. MESS PORK, $30 50@$31. LARD, 20c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c., all packed. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 63c. OATS, 60c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR dull, small business, and unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN dull; Prime White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 89c.@95c. OATS are dull at 65c.@73c. MESS PORK active at $31@$31 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15¼c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 20c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady and unchanged; White Michigan firm. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS advanced 1 cent; Michigan, 57½c. RYE dull. BARLEY active; Canada advanced 5 cents; sales at $2 10; State held at $1 75. DRESSED HOGS firm and active at $12 75@$13.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull and nominal at 28¼c.; receipts, 1,600 bales; exports, 311 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN, 70c. OATS, 70c. MESS PORK, $31 50. LARD, 20¼c.@21¼c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Sides, 17¼c. DRESSED HOGS scarce at $12 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull and ¼c. lower; sales 550 bales Middling, 28c.; receipts, 1,479 bales; exports coastwise, 1,443 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 51½c.@52c. Market has an advancing tendency. RESIN steady at $3c.@$6. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady. COTTON quiet.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—Receipts, 419 bales; sales, 850 bales. The demand is limited, and the market closed dull. Middlings, 27¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON market dull and lower; sales, 411 bales; receipts, 309 bales. Middling Uplands, 27c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 27½c.@28c; receipts, 103 bales; exports, 2,631 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅝. Gold, 136.

[Advertisement.]

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

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[Advertisement.]

ALL RUPTURED PERSONS NOTIFIED.—DR. SHERMAN is not in Cuba, as many suppose, but at his office, No. 697 Broadway, relieving all forms of rupture with guarantees of a radical cure.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Rhein	Jan. 9	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Jan. 26	New-York	Hamburg.
Cella	Jan. 26	New-York	London.
Kangaroo	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Eagle	Jan. 28	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *Kangaroo*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Dr. Thomas Stuart, H. A. Boughton, Wm. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Aug. Lavender, James Bennett, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. O. O. Pennemann and 3 children, Jas. H. Lucos, Henry Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lafance.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Jno. Sage, Miss Keef, Wright Robbins, Jno. F. Cutting, J. E. Henry, Benj. Hall, wife and child, Charles S. Dudley, Henry Umrhoff, J. M. Dell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises..... 7 16 | Sun sets........ 5 09 | Moon sets..... 4 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 56 | Gov. Island 6 53 | Hell Gate...... 7 17

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 16, via S. W. Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah 69 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible] weather up to the 19th inst.; has since experienced constant westerly gales.

Bark Kate Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Newport, Eng., 55 ds., with railroad iron to [illegible] Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Stag, (of Halifax,) Anderson, Kingston, Ja., 18 ds., with sugar, pimento, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. W. and N. gales. Sld. in co. with brig Crosson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) for New-York.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbadoes,) Sprague, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Harmony, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robinson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Joseph A. Mora—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather. Sld. in co. with bark Eliza and brig Lizzie Billings, for New-York.

Brig Lizzie Billings, (of St. John, N. B.,) Johnston, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather.

Brig Asran Vale, (Br.,) James, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray.

Schr. Tampico, Lombard, Tampico 24 ds., with goat skins, fustic, &c., to Brunner & Thebaud. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with strong W. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Hyne, (of Bath,) Glover, Maracaibo 29 ds., with mdse. to Penniston & Co.

Schr. Iona, Kendall, Jacksonville, Fla., 11 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clarke.

Schr. Sarah & Julia, Rickett, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Mapes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Mayo, Mayo, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Ships Harvest Queen, San Francisco; Isaac Webb, Liverpool; Armstrong, Antwerp via Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans; Neptune, New-York; schr. R. N. Hawkins, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24—Arr. yesterday, schrs. S. & E. Casson, from Boston; Sarah Cullen, do.; A. Andrews, Baltimore.

Sld. yesterday, steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

Arr. to-day, steamer Magnolia, from New-York; brig Joven Carmilita, Cienfuegos; schrs. Emeline, Martinique; Albert Thomas, Philadelphia; J. W. Maitland, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24—Passed out, schr. Jennie, for San Andre.

Passed in, brig Ocean Ranger, from New-York for Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24—Arr. ships Jane Maria, from Glasgow; Bodrhydodan, Liverpool; Akbar, from Manila.

Sld. ships Cutwater and Allumina, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Ariel—Dutch ship, from Foo Chow for Falmouth, Nov. 23, lat. 35 S., lon. 22 E.

Broadwater—Br. ship, 20 ds. from Shanghae for London, Oct. 6, lat. 13 38 N., lon. 111 02.

Cabot—N. G. bark, from Adelaide for London, Dec. 20, lat. 20 20 S., lon. 32 30.

Cumberland—Br. ship, 45 ds. from Calcutta for London, Nov. 5, lat. 21 26 S., lon. 58 29 E.

Chillingham—Dutch bark, 37 ds. from Batavia for Rotterdam, Nov. 26, lat. 33, lon. 18 48 E.

Evelyn Wood—Br. bark, 17 ds. from Shanghae for London, Sept. 29, lat. 12 32 N., lon. 111 08 E.

Florence Nightingale—Br. ship, Oct. 24, off Anjier.

Star of India—Br. ship, 65 ds. from Madras for London, Dec. 11, lat. 19 30 S., lon. 205 W.

St. Louis—ship, of New-York, was seen Jan. 11, off Sombrero Lighthouse.

Wennington—ship, 41 ds. from Calcutta for New-York, Oct. 27, lat. 2 N., lon. 91 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Dec. 24, bark Ilva, for New-York in 7 days.

At Tampico, Dec. 28, schr. Annie G. Leaveritt, for New-York in 10 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 24.—The steamship Allemannia, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New-York Jan. 13, arrived here at 1 P. M. to-day, and subsequently sailed for Hamburg.

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OF
THE SEASON,
and previous to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock,
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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY NUMBER.—Baron Rothschild—Prof. Bache—Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer—Wilkie Collins—Theodosia Burr Alston—Hepworth Dixon—Gen. Joe Hooker—Rossini—Napoleon Bonaparte—The Inner Senses—Resurrection of the Body—Are We Responsible for Our Faces?—Peace; How to obtain It—A Good Citizen—Equality of Minds—Money vs. Enterprise—Wintering in the South—The Women of Utah, &c. Newsmen have it.

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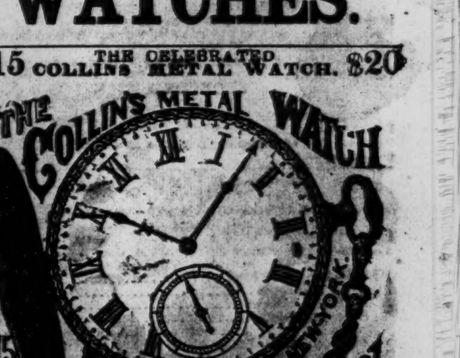

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BEVERAGE—TONIC—INVIGORATOR.
Remedy for throat, chest, lungs and stomach. Substitute for ale and other alcoholic drinks.

The undersigned having been appointed by Mr. Leopold Hoff [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] States [illegible] TRACT [illegible] MALT EXTRACT, PURE AS IMPORTED, AT THE
REDUCED PRICE OF $4 50 PER DOZEN.

As a guarantee of genuineness, every bottle put up by me shall bear my initials, J. S. P., blown in the glass and burned on the cork, and every label a fac-simile of my signature.

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Successor to Hoff's Malt [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
AT THE
FIFTH-AV. POND,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25,
COMPLIMENTARY TO
Mr. HUGH MITCHELL,
BY THE
NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.
Fireworks, Calcium Lights, full Band of Music and [illegible]